

Sadat Said to Purge Officers Too Loyal to Ex-War Minister

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has dismissed from key posts a number of high-ranking military commanders thought to be overly loyal to former War Minister Mohammed Sadek since Gen. Sadek was ousted from office 10 days ago, according to usually reliable informants.

The number of officers involved is still uncertain because of official secrecy surrounding the move. But the purge is said to have included Gen. Sadek's deputy, Lt. Gen. Abdel Kader Hassan, and some division commanders and to have extended down to brigade commanders.

The sudden shakeup of the military command is interpreted by some analysts here as a firm indication that Gen. Sadek's removal resulted more from Mr. Sadat's concern over internal political balances than from Egypt's current search for improved relations with the Soviet Union.

Gen. Sadek as war minister had sharply criticized the Russians and played a key role in Mr. Sadat's decision to expel more than 15,000 Russian advisers and technicians in July. Since the ouster, his popularity is said to have been on the rise both within the army and with the civilian population.

Insubordination Seen
He is known to have ridiculed Premier Anwar Sadat's recent visit to Moscow in a bid for rapprochement and to have raised strong objections to Mr. Sadat's plan to send a military delegation to Russia this month to work out new arrangements. Mr. Sadat is thought to have viewed this as virtual insubordination.

Whether it is so intended or not, the removal of key unit commanders appears to inform observers here as a move to forestall any coup attempts by Egypt's army.

There is no evidence to confirm reports that some officers have been placed under arrest. It is reliably reported that Gen. Sadek, who has not been seen in public since his ouster, is remaining in his home voluntarily until the situation cools and is not under house arrest.

Gen. Sadek's ouster followed an incident in which an Egyptian Army captain drove three armored personnel carriers to a Cairo mosque and harangued the crowd about fighting a war with Israel.

The government has explained that the soldier was mentally deranged and has attempted to play down the incident. But, according to reports gathered here, the officer's talk included an attack on the government and it may have been an amateurish coup attempt. In any event, it has clearly unsettled the situation here.

[The Egyptian officer has been executed, a Lebanese newspaper reported today, according to the Associated Press. The well-informed An-Nahar, quoting Arab diplomatic sources, said that the execution occurred four or five days after the incident.]

Egyptian sources feel that Mr. Sadat's showdown with what are considered the conservative forces in the military—considerably strengthened since the president ousted leftist leaders last year and expelled the Russians in July—began shortly after that incident and just before Mr. Sadek left for Moscow on Oct. 16.

Gen. Sadek's deputy, Gen. Hassan, was removed from the delegation a few hours before it left for Moscow, according to one well placed source.

Hotline Contract Awarded to ITT
RAMSEY, N.J., Nov. 6 (UPI)—The Soviet Union awarded International Telephone & Telegraph Space Communications a \$1-million contract for earth-station equipment to improve the White House-Kremlin hotline, ITT announced today.

The new communication network will link the two capitals via satellite. The existing hotline is a landline cable teleprinter, passing through London, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Helsinki.

Gen. Amin Orders Uganda's Border To Tanzania Shut
KAMPALA, Nov. 6 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today ordered Uganda's border with Tanzania closed because of the approaching end of the exodus of non-citizen Asians.

The last of the approximately 40,000 Asians ordered by Gen. Amin to leave the country must be gone by Wednesday or face internment. Many have left by way of Tanzania.

Slightly more than 22,000 have gone to Britain and smaller numbers to other European countries and to the United States and Canada.

Gen. Amin said that the border would remain closed until next Monday and added the army had been put on full alert. He said that no one should be alarmed because Uganda "was only making itself ready to deal with any situation."

Dayan to See Rogers While Visiting U.S.
TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who will visit the United States later this month to speak at Jewish fund-raising meetings, has been invited to have talks with Secretary of State William Rogers, informed sources said here today.

They said that because of the invitation, Gen. Dayan will leave here a day earlier than he originally planned and will start his visit in Washington. Gen. Dayan has also been invited to visit the Pentagon, the sources said.

Prison Mutiny of 8 Crushed in Spain
MADRID, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Police put down a mutiny by eight inmates at Tarragona prison in eastern Spain today, freeing four hostages who had been held at knife-point since yesterday. It was officially announced here.

The prison director said the mutiny of "common criminals" was led by a French prisoner awaiting extradition to France. His name was not disclosed.

Heath Freezes Wages, Prices For 90 Days to Cut Inflation
(Continued from Page 1)
The government today ordered a pay rise in violation of the freeze. The unions themselves, rather than the individual workers, would be brought to court.

The government thus hopes to avoid repetition of the angry scenes earlier this year when three dock workers were jailed for contempt of court in a dispute that brought Britain to the brink of a general strike.

Officials said their goal is to keep inflation to an annual rate of about 5 percent. The present annual rate of close to 8 percent gives Britain the dubious distinction of having the worst inflation in Europe.

There will obviously be some upward movement, however, even during the standstill. Apart from the exemptions, any company that feels its costs have risen too high to absorb can apply to the relevant government department for relief.

In a last-minute move to beat the standstill, four automobile makers raised their prices, effective before Mr. Heath spoke. And more than 1.2 million workers won pay increases of more than 10 percent that will be allowed although officials consider inflationary.

The political repercussions of Mr. Heath's decision are likely to be felt for some time. The Labor opposition, led by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, was clearly gloating in the crowded House of Commons over the shift in policy by Mr. Heath, whose campaign platform two years ago said: "We utterly reject the philosophy of compulsory wage control."

Sharp Exchange
In a sharp exchange, Mr. Wilson, who imposed a freeze himself in 1966, said the measures represent Mr. Heath's "biggest reversal of position." Later, the Labor party formally decided to oppose the bill, arguing that the government was at fault for the breakdown in the talks with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry.

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2 Germanys End Negotiations With Accord on Basic Treaty
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The German question of national unity, remain open for future determination.

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Spies were traded or sold. Trade was practiced more or less smoothly under a so-called inter-zone agreement since 1960. Cultural exchanges were practiced in small and ideologically determined doses.

But it was not until 1970 that the heads of government, Mr. Brandt and Premier Willi Stoph of East Germany, met in Erfurt and Kassel. It took two more years to negotiate a transportation treaty that was finally accepted last September.

The difference between these past practices and today's draft treaty is of quantity and quality. It was disclosed, for example, that East Germany is releasing 500 to 600 prisoners to the West this week under an amnesty that will soon allow thousands of political prisoners to return to their homes in West Germany.

The treaty also foresees border visits along the 840-mile frontier dividing the two Germanys, joint control of fire-fighting, drainage and canal traffic, opening of new boundary crossing points, and the

exchange of plenipotentiary ministers with the function of ambassadors.

It will also open the path for both German states to enter the United Nations. For East Germany, this means entry to a host of international organizations hitherto obstructed by a Western boycott.

The treaty, on acceptance, will also eliminate barriers against East Germany to diplomatic ties with most Western countries and perform the same function for West Germany in relation to several Soviet-bloc states, notably Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Opposition Stand
Two days ago in Munich, West Germany's Christian Democrat Union opposition leadership declared it would not accept the current draft treaty. The opposition leader, Rainer Barzel, said he would demand "new negotiations" if elected.

Asked about such a possibility tonight, Mr. Kohl, the 43-year-old East German negotiator, said: "I think I would just laugh." He went on to praise the "realism" of the Brandt government in the negotiations.

Mr. Barzel was asked whether the Berlin wall would come down. The 50-year-old Bonn negotiator replied in his usual dry manner, this time in English: "I think nobody in the world—neither the Americans, the British or the French—could bring the wall down. We could not reach this. But I think the main point is that despite the fact of the wall we could agree that people living on both sides of the wall can come together."

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Mr. Maslennikov, a member of the ruling Politburo speaking on behalf of the collective leadership, did not repeat an earlier Soviet formulation 10 days ago endorsing resumption of North Vietnamese-American negotiations on a Vietnam settlement.

But the address, carried live on nationwide television from the Kremlin Hall of Congresses, did not seek to press Mr. Nixon to sign the accord without resuming talks. It merely stated that the peace accord "must be signed as soon as possible" and on other bilateral issues it was notably warmer than in recent years.

Mr. Maslennikov, hailing agreements reached this year with Washington as well as the generally "healthier international atmosphere," asserted that these steps showed that even the most complex issues could be resolved provided that both sides were "realistic." The task now, he said, "is to consistently implement the agreements already reached."

This seemed to reflect the Soviet leadership's interest in moving ahead quickly with increased trade with Washington and perhaps some anxiety over speedy clearance for Russian ships to begin handling large American shipments of grain to the Soviet Union.

The moderate handling of Mr. Nixon on Vietnam was taken not only as a sign of Moscow's satisfaction with its other dealings with the White House this year but its assumption that the President was bound to win tomorrow's elections and be a major negotiating partner over the next four years.

Toward China, however, Mr. Maslennikov renewed charges that Peking was pursuing an "anti-Soviet line aimed at splitting and undermining world socialism."

Toward Japan, his speech was rather cool, reflecting the Kremlin's obvious uneasiness over Tokyo's rapid rapprochement with Peking. His most complimentary remarks for any Western power were directed toward West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition government.

Although optimistic generally about European development, Mr. Maslennikov charged that "ring leaders of the American military-industrial complex and NATO militarists oppose the process of détente in every way and seek to further intensify the arms race," thus requiring Moscow to "display high vigilance" and "to strengthen the Soviet armed forces."

His recitation of domestic developments included an acknowledgment of this year's dramatic shortfall in the grain harvest but

At Economic Plan Talks
Kosygin Asks More Efficiency In Industry After Crop Failure

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (NYT)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, in an unusually frank appraisal of the state of the Soviet economy, has called for stringent savings and reductions of waste in 1973 in the wake of the costly crop failure this year.

Reflecting an increasing strain on Soviet financial and investment resources following expenditure of an estimated \$2 billion for grain from abroad, the Soviet leader demanded more efficient use of existing industrial capacity, halted new construction starts unless absolutely needed and said foreign currency should not be spent on goods that Soviet industry could produce itself.

He welcomed a growing tendency of the Soviet Union to sell its advanced technology abroad, but also urged a more systematic effort to obtain Western licenses for modernization of outdated segments of domestic industry.

Mr. Kosygin made these and other judgments in a speech Sept. 30 to a meeting of the powerful State Planning Committee, the nation's economic planning agency, at which a draft for the 1973 economic plan was discussed.

The hard-hitting speech, not previously published, is summarized in the November issue of the monthly planning journal, *Planovoye Khozyaystvo* (Planned Economy).

The fact that the premier took an active part in the planning session and delivered what was described as a "major speech" seemed to suggest that the economy, and industry in particular, remained one of his particular concerns in the division of functions among the Soviet political leadership.

He made only passing reference to the farm situation, saying that "unfavorable weather conditions this year caused problems in agriculture as well as in some branches of industry and in construction."

Chinese Walk Out
MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—The Chinese ambassador in Moscow walked out of a Kremlin ceremony in protest tonight at a top Soviet official accused of "anti-Chinese" remarks and undermining the world Communist movement, Chinese sources said.

They said the ambassador, Hsu-chuan, left because "anti-Chinese" remarks by a Politburo member Kirill Maslennikov who was making the key speech on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The Chinese representative last year's ceremony followed similar remarks.

Russia to Let 1,700 Ethnic Germans Go
By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Nov. 6.—The Soviet Union is speeding up the release of ethnic Germans who want to emigrate to West Germany. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced yesterday.

Mr. Scheel said Soviet authorities informed him yesterday that ethnic Germans figuring on a list he handed over during his visit to Moscow, plus more than 1,500 others, had received permission to emigrate.

More than 200 names are on Mr. Scheel's list, German Foreign Office sources said. They reported they have knowledge of some 40,000 Germans in a Soviet Union who want to emigrate.

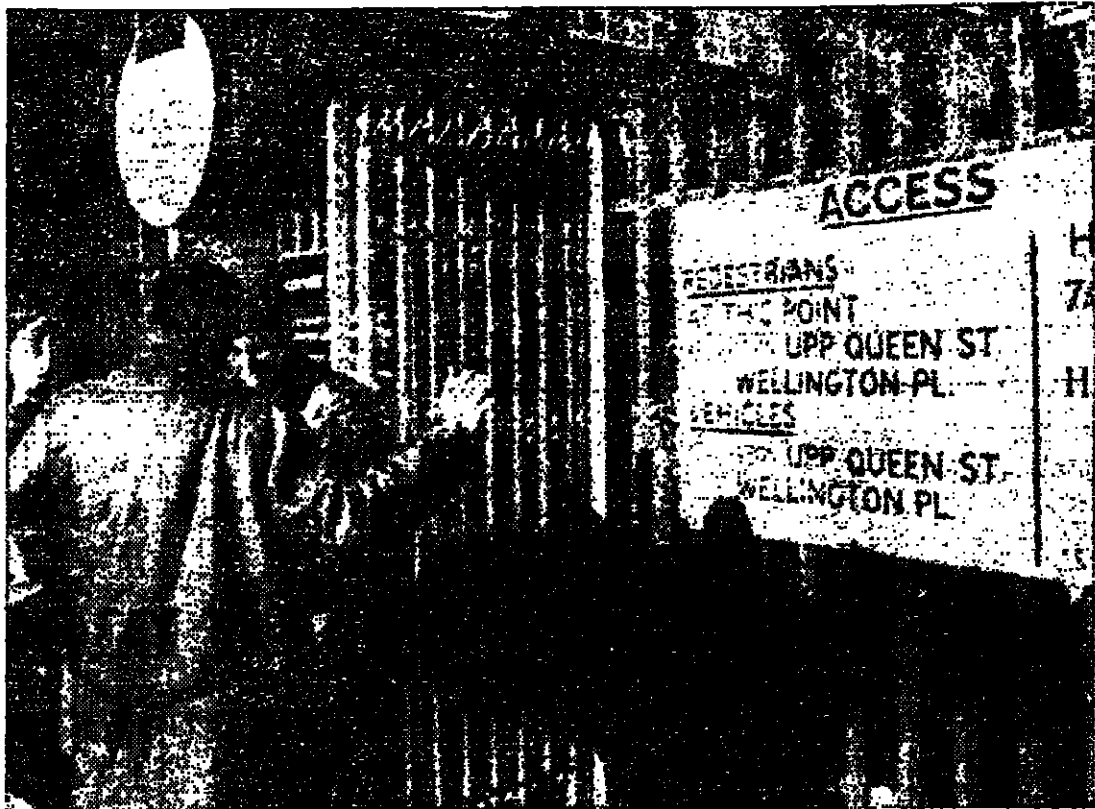
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There are by official Soviet estimates some 1.8 million ethnic Germans living in the Soviet Union. Many once lived in heat and German areas along the Volga River, but they were relocated during the war, and few return to their ancestral homes.

How many of these would emigrate if given the opportunity is not known here. The Red Cross has received what it considers authentic declarations of intent from the 40,000 mentioned.

Through the years, there has been a steady trickle of ethnic Germans out of the Soviet Union. But this was the first time and a large group has been given permission to emigrate.

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SECURITY CHECK—Man being searched by British soldier in Belfast yesterday near newly erected eight-foot steel barriers. The barriers seal off many side streets leading to main shopping center, and reduce number of soldiers needed to patrol area.

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(Continued from Page 1)

them to levels ordered by the government could bring legal action.

The government will not create any new body to control prices and wage increases during the standstill period. Various government ministers will be charged with monitoring offenders, presumably with the help of the public and the press.

The primary legal burden rests with employers to keep both prices and wages down, thus minimizing chances of disruptive clashes with unions. But there is some potential for trouble with union militants.

The law, for example, provides penalties for any group of workers which strikes in a bid to

force a businessman to give it a pay rise in violation of the freeze. The unions themselves, rather than the individual workers, would be brought to court.

The government thus hopes to avoid repetition of the angry scenes earlier this year when three dock workers were jailed for contempt of court in a dispute that brought Britain to the brink of a general strike.

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Trade Pact

Nov. 6 (AP).—Italy and
U.S. sign a commercial
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The government announced

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ando, who will sign the
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CAMPAIGN HARMONY—Eleanor McGovern, wife of Democratic presidential candidate, joins Gene Levitt in singing "This Land Is Your Land" at New York political rally yesterday.

GOP Not Expected to Control Congress

Nixon Victory Unlikely to Bury Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

New York State's 41 electoral
votes by a landslide, with 63 per-
cent of the vote to 36 percent for
Sen. McGovern.

The poll has proved to be ac-
curate in the past, picking the
winners in 28 of 31 major na-
tional and local elections since
1928.

Unless this is a total misread-
ing of the situation, Sen. McGov-
ern could become the worst-
beaten Democratic presidential
nominee in the century since
Horace Greeley carried only nine
states in challenging the re-elec-
tion of another notable Republi-
can president, Ulysses S. Grant.

But 1972, unlike 1872, seems
certain to produce unprecedented
ticket-splitting, which will work
to the Democrats' advantage.

To cite but one of many exam-
ples provided by The Washington
Post's correspondents, the final
poll of Utah, contests by The
Deseret News in Salt Lake City
shows Mr. Nixon leading Sen.
McGovern, 65 to 34 percent, while
Utah's popular Democratic gov-
ernor, Calvin L. Rampton, leads
his Republican challenger, Nicho-
las Strike, 60 to 34 percent.

In the same state, a well entrenched
Republican congressman, Sher-
man P. Lloyd, is trailing his
Democratic opponent, Wayne
Owens, by 4 points, in another
demonstration of ticket-splitting
proclivities.

The Post's survey suggests that,
while analysts will have endless
material for post-mortems, there's
little likelihood of the Democratic
party's being destroyed even if
Sen. McGovern is badly defeated.

Indeed, at the state and local
level, Democrats seem to be doing
surprisingly well. In the 18 gov-
ernor's races (10 now held by
Democrats and eight by Republi-
cans), the correspondents report
that Democrats are likely to hold
their own or improve their posi-
tion.

Republicans have some chance
of taking over five states, the
largest of them Missouri and
North Carolina. Democrats are
seriously challenging in six states,
including Washington, Indiana
and Illinois.

Important Battle
The Illinois battle is the most
important, politically, and, despite
the Nixon coastals, the contest
between Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie,
Republican, and Dan Walker,
Democrat, is rated too close to
call at the 51-to-49 for Gov. Ogilvie
in the final Sun-Times poll.

While Mr. Walker would carry
more political weight than any-
one else among the possible new
governors, the biggest name
would belong to John D. Rocke-
feller 4, the Democratic nomi-
nee against Gov. Arch A. Moore
jr., Republican of West Virginia.

That race, called a toss-up,
has observers giving Mr.
Rockefeller a minuscule edge.

The battle for Senate control
spreads across 33 states, with
Republicans trying to capture at
least five of the 14 Democratic
held seats at stake, in order to
secure a tie vote that would let
Vice-President Agnew designate
Republican committee chairmen.

In the last two weeks, the sur-
vey indicates, Democratic pros-
pects have improved in the North
and worsened in the South and
Southwest, but the net result is
to minimize Republican chances
of a takeover.

The easiest way to picture the
Senate battle is to imagine it as
pivoting on Delaware and Ken-
tucky. In both those states, Re-
publicans are struggling to protect
seats they already hold.

Delaware's Sen. J. Caleb Boggs,
Republican, is hard-pressed by a
29-year-old Democratic chal-
lenger, Joseph R. Biden Jr., in
Kentucky, ex-Gov. Louis B. Nunn,
Republican, has been lagging in
a contest with State Sen. Walter
(Dee) Henderson for the seat of
retiring Sen. John Sherman
Cooper, Republican.

The key to salvaging both races
is the Nixon coastals, and the
President has visited both states
in an effort to help out. Those
states will report early tomorrow
night, and if the Nixon coastals
fall to rescue Sen. Boggs or Mr.
Nunn, observers believe the GOP
can just about forget its hopes
of a Senate majority.

South and west of there, the

Republican hopes are looking a
bit better. In Virginia, where
Democrats were not worried two
weeks ago, Republican challenger
William L. Scott has Sen. William
B. Spong Jr., Democrat, on the
defensive on the charge of "Mc-
Governism" and now is given a
chance of pulling an upset.

Next door, in North Carolina,
observers think conservative
Jesse A. Helms, Republican, has
pulled ahead of Rep. Nick Gal-
fianakis, Democrat, who defeated
Sen. B. Everett Jordan, Democrat,
in the primary.

Republican candidates are
underdogs, still, in Georgia and
Alabama, but within striking
range in states that seem certain
to go heavily for Mr. Nixon. And
in New Mexico and Oklahoma,
where incumbent Republicans
are retiring, Republicans are,
respectively, confident and
hopeful of winning.

New Mexico Race
Pete V. Domenec, Republican,
an Albuquerque lawyer, is rated
ahead of insurance man Jack
Daniels, Democrat, in the New
Mexico race, where Mr. Nixon
campaign Saturday, and ex-
Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett, Republi-
can, is even with Rep. Ed. J.
Mondson, Democrat, in Okla-
homa, which Mr. Nixon visited
Friday and is sure to carry by
landslide proportions.

If the Republicans hold Dela-
ware and Kentucky and win four
of the six races in which they're
competitive in the South and
Southwest, they would be within
striking range of the Senate
majority.

But, oddly, the trend seems
much against them in the rest of
the country in the last two weeks.
To start with the most surpris-
ing report, newspaper polls in
Maine and political observers on
the scene say something the party
headquarters in Washington can
scarcely credit: Rep. William D.
Hathaway, Democrat, is seriously
threatening to end his 24-year
Senate career of Sen. Margaret
Chase Smith, Republican.

The Bangor Daily News' final
poll, published Saturday, put Rep.
Hathaway ahead 49.9 to 35.2 with
21.9 percent undecided. Others
attest that Rep. Hathaway has
made major gains, even if he
is not in front.

In Rhode Island, where Sen.
Clairborne Pell, Democrat, for
months has been No. 1 on the
Republicans' list of likely losers,
he now appears to have an even
chance of surviving.

Sen. Pell led ex-Gov. John H.
Chafee, Republican, who quit as
secretary of the Navy to make
the race by 2 points in the final
Providence Journal poll, with
enough undecided to throw the
race either way.

Attorney General Frank J.
Kelley, Democrat, apparently is
still lagging in his Michigan fight
against Senate Minority Whip
Robert F. Griffin, Republican, but
in Iowa, a race that was not on
any Republican's "worry list" last
month, has suddenly turned into
a king-sized headache.

Sen. Jack Miller, Republican,
on the defensive in a newspaper
investigation of his sponsorship
of a tax-bill amendment, has
seen his lead over Democrat Dick
Clark drop from 30 points to 7
points in the latest poll, and
points ripe for an upset. Ironi-
cally, Mr. Clark, a congressional
aide, took the nomination only
because his boss, Rep. John C.
Culver, D., Iowa, decided that
Sen. Miller was too tough to beat.

In South Dakota, where ailing
Sen. Karl E. Mundt, Republican,
is retiring, Republicans are likely
to lose the seat. Rep. James
Abourezk, Democrat, has held to
a diminishing lead over Republi-
can nominee Robert Hirsch, de-
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President
Lists Goals
For AmericaAffirms Confidence
In 'A Wise Decision'

(Continued from Page 1)

would result in reliance on quotas
to achieve greater equality.

Third, the President set a goal
of "a healthy America." Fourth,
better education, and here, he
said parents should be permitted
to select the schools their chil-
dren attend, including non-public
schools, thus emphasizing his op-
position to busing and his prom-
ise to provide some form of aid
for non-public schools.

Fifth, "jobs for all who can
work, a decent income with dig-
nity for those who cannot work."
The President added, however,
that younger Americans deserve
something better than "steadily
rising prices and ever-higher
taxes to support welfare hand-
outs," a reiteration of his advocacy
of the work ethic as opposed to
welfare.

Sixth, "a livable America,"
where the environment is protect-
ed and improved.

Seventh, an America free from
fear and of crime "where violence
is replaced by peaceful change,
where civility quiets the angry
voices and where decency drives
out moral decay."

Sweeping Reform
Eighth, "sweeping governmental
reform at all levels" and a return
of many governmental powers
"back to the people, where it
belongs."

Ninth, "a pluralist, open Amer-
ica, where government does not
dominate but liberates the indi-
vidual." It was the "genius" of
the people, not government, "that
built America," Mr. Nixon said.

Tenth, the right to be born in a
land "guided by deep moral and
spiritual principles, where
families are close and strong,
where patriotism flourishes with-
out apology, where shared ideals
forge unity out of diversity."

"The 10 bright goals which
I have outlined today embrace
our nation's timeless ideals," Mr.
Nixon said.

He was to make a 30-minute
taped TV appearance later to-
night.

Agnew Attacks 'Elitists'
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP).—
Vice-President Spiro Agnew
headed into the last day of his
campaign for re-election today
with a speech for policemen in
which he charged "elitist groups"
and "self-appointed wise men"
with frequently criticizing law en-
forcement officers.

"Don't for one second think
that what you have done, what
you are doing, has been ignored
or forgotten," Mr. Agnew said in a
speech for the Fraternal Order of
Police.

What is likely to cost the
Democrats seats more than coat-
tails is redistricting, retirements
and the after-effects of their own
primaries. Around the country, it
is possible to count at least eight
Democratic House seats that have
disappeared in reapportionment—
two in New York City, two in
Chicago, one in Philadelphia, and
one each in Tennessee, North
Dakota and West Virginia.

The newly created House seats
are mainly in suburban areas,
where Democrats have tougher
sledding. But thanks to their
control of redistricting, Democrats
are favored to win two of the
three new seats in Florida and
three of the five new ones in
California.

They are not so fortunate in
other states. In New York, Illinois
and Indiana, Republicans drew
the line with such skill that the
Democrats face possible multi-
ple-seat losses.

They have risks, too, in districts
in Nevada, Colorado and South
Carolina, where incumbents were
defeated in the primary by more
liberal challengers, who now may
have trouble holding the seats
against the GOP.

In the South, however, where
Mr. Nixon is likely to roll up his
biggest majorities, the Democratic
congressional margin is protected
by the power of the incumbents.
Only where Democrats are retir-
ing or running for other office—
most notably in Mississippi,
where three of the five incum-
bents have retired—do the Dem-
ocrats seem likely to be damaged
by the coastal vote.

Korea Bus Tragedy
SEOUL, Nov. 6 (UPI).—An
overloaded bus crashed into a
river bed in a suburb of Seoul
this morning, claiming 25 lives.
Police said 89 passengers were
injured, many of them seriously.
The bus had a load capacity
of 56 persons. It was carrying
nearly twice that many school-
children and commuters.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
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SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
TEL. CPE 54-35

White House Asserts Nixon
Never Met 'Sabotage Agent'

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—
President Nixon and Donald
H. Segretti, the alleged political
sabotage agent for the Nixon re-
election campaign, did not meet
during a two-day period in 1971
when both apparently stayed in
the same hotel in Portland, Ore.,
Ron Ziegler, presidential press
secretary, said yesterday.

"The President has never in
his life met Segretti," Mr.
Ziegler said when asked about
press reports that Mr. Nixon and
Mr. Segretti stayed at the Benson
Hotel in Portland between Sept.
24 and 28, 1971.

Sargent Shriver, the Democratic
vice-presidential nominee, has re-
ferred to the matter in several
recent campaign speeches, calling
on the President to force Mr.
Segretti to "come forward and
spill the beans."

There has been no evidence
made known, however, that Mr.
Segretti was housed with the
presidential party at the Benson
or that he met the President or
members of his staff there.

At the time, President Nixon
and about 150 members of his
party, including the press, stayed
at the Benson on their way to
the President's meeting in Japan
with Emperor Hirohito of Japan.
They arrived on the afternoon
of Sept. 25, according to num-
erous reports, and left about noon
the next day.

Mr. Segretti, according to travel
records examined by The Wash-
ington Post, flew from Wash-
ington to Portland on Sept. 24 and
stayed at the Benson from Sept.
24 to Sept. 26. He purchased a
plane ticket for a Sept. 26 flight
to San Francisco, according to
the records.

Mr. Segretti has been identi-
fied by federal investigators as
an agent provocateur in a spying
and sabotage campaign directed
against the White House aides,
according to federal law enforce-
ment officials.

A Washington Post report first
identified President Nixon's ap-
pointments secretary, Dwight
Chapin, as a "contact" for Mr.
Segretti's activities, and Time
magazine later reported that Mr.
Segretti was hired by Mr. Chapin.

Since Mr. Segretti's activities
were first reported on Oct. 10, he
has dropped from sight and re-
peated attempts by reporters to
find him have been unsuccessful.

U.S. Agency Sees
Possible Cotton
Sales to Chinese

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—
The Agriculture Department
today raised the possibility that
China, already a purchaser of
U.S. wheat and corn, may be
interested in buying cotton.

A report by the department's
Foreign Agricultural Service also
said that it might be possible
to arrange government credit for
such purchases. The grain deals
so far have been for cash, with
contracts handled by private ex-
porting firms.

China has imported an aver-
age of about 500,000 bales of cot-
ton annually since 1963-64. Re-
cently, the report said, China has
purchased 55,000 bales from Iran,
a substantial increase over the
previous year.

Imports from Turkey also may
increase in 1972-73, as reflected
by reports that a Chinese trade
delegation has expressed an in-
terest in purchases of up to
180,000 bales of Turkish cotton,
the report said.

Japanese in Paris
PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP).—Japan
Air Lines Development Corp. says
that more than 100,000 Japanese
tourists are expected to visit
Paris next year. The corpora-
tion has leased ground in Paris
to build a 32-story hotel to help
accommodate them.

Felon Fails
To Get Away
From It All

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.,
Nov. 6 (UPI).—Eddie Lee
Odum, who escaped from the
county jail in Gainesville, Fla.,
last month and sent his
jailers a postcard from Texas,
has been recaptured.

Odum, 32, was stopped by
police here yesterday for a
traffic violation and a routine
check of the car's license plate
showed that it had been
stolen.

Odum and Timothy Patrick
McCarthy escaped from the
Alachua County Jail on Oct.
16. About a week later, they
sent jailers a postcard from
Texas saying that they were
having a good time and were
headed "south of the border."

Nixon Aide Sees
45-State Victory

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 6 (AP).—
President Nixon probably will
carry 45 states in tomorrow's
election, White House Commu-
nications Director Herbert G. Klein
said last night.

Although I've seen polls show-
ing the President leading in all
50 states, it is not reasonable
to expect him to carry them all,
Mr. Klein said at a news con-
ference.

He said the most difficult
states for Mr. Nixon to carry
would be Massachusetts, Wis-
consin and West Virginia. The
President may lose two other
states, possibly Oregon, California
or Michigan, Mr. Klein added.

A business trip is no joy ride.

Rushing to and from
airports; changing time
zones, language, currency;
putting one problem aside
to tackle another. All this
is nobody's idea of fun.

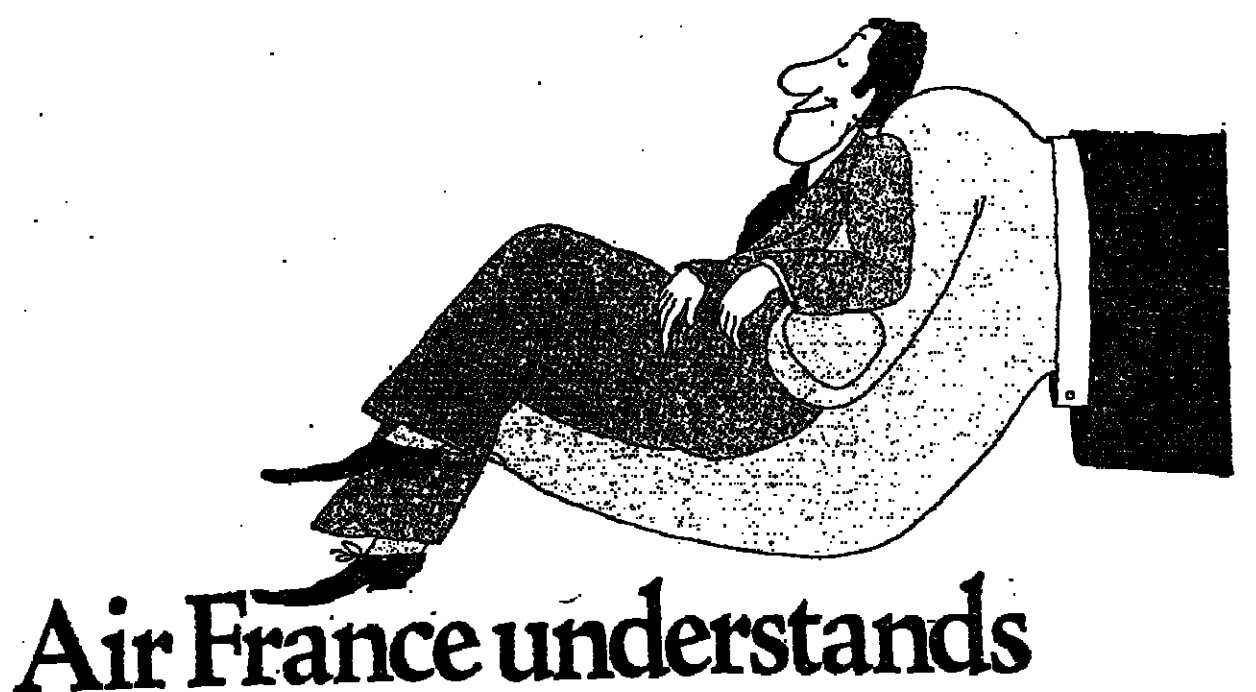
If you travel a lot for
business, Air France

understands how difficult
and enervating your life
can be. So we do everything
we can to make the part of it
you spend with us as relaxed
and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention
you deserve. Service and

entertainment when you
want it. Or the choice to work
or rest undisturbed. Maybe
it can be summed up
best by the *savoir-vivre* that
knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

High Court to Decide Again On State Aid to Church Schools

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether states may provide direct aid to church-run schools as reimbursement for keeping attendance records and giving required achievement tests.

The issue was raised in appeals by New York State officials and a group of Catholic and Orthodox Jewish parochial schools from a ruling by a district court in New York City that the assistance is prohibited by the First Amendment.

A New York aid program was authorized by the 1970 Mandated Services Act. The state paid out \$28 million last year and \$14 million this year. Further aid was enjoined by a three-judge panel, which last April declared the law to be unconstitutional.

Arguments will be held on the appeals in late winter, and a final decision announced by the end of June, 1973.

Last year the Supreme Court barred Pennsylvania and Rhode Island from paying part of the salaries of parochial-school teachers. Last month the court struck down an Ohio program of reimbursing parents for books, bus fares, laboratory fees and other expenses.

In other actions today the Supreme Court:

● Struck down an 1882 law ban-

ning unauthorized demonstrations on the Capitol grounds.

The unanimous decision agreed with a three-judge federal panel here that the ban violated First Amendment rights to assemble and petition the government.

The high court acted without a hearing. There was no formal opinion of the justices' views. Instead, they simply affirmed the judgment of the lower court that the law is invalid.

Specifically involved was a demonstration planned in January, 1968, by several thousand women opposed to the Vietnam war. Led by the "Jeannette Rankin Brigade," an anti-war coalition, they intended to gather at the train station about a quarter mile from the Capitol and march to the grounds. The chief of the Capitol police barred the demonstration.

● Agreed to hear a suit to force three counties in the metropolitan New York area to prove they have not racially discriminated against two million people in past elections.

Ultimately, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to nullify congressional redistricting in New York's Bronx and Kings counties. The NAACP charges the redistricting was designed to limit the voting power of more than two million blacks and Puerto Ricans.

Lansky Quits Israel, Heads For Paraguay

Alleged Mafia Chief Had Faced Expulsion

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6 (AP).—Meyer Lansky, the alleged Mafia leader, departed here today en route to Asunción, Paraguay, the police reported.

Lansky left Israel last night and flew to Europe, then to Rio de Janeiro, arriving this morning. In Rio he boarded a flight to Buenos Aires.

He remained in police custody at the airport here for four hours before leaving for Paraguay. Argentine police quoted an American FBI agent based here as saying: "We are watching his movements closely. We are interested in this man." Argentine police sources said Lansky apparently had a visa to enter Paraguay.

He had been ordered to leave Israel by next Friday.

U.S. authorities have revoked his passport because he is wanted there on a variety of charges. To return would mean arrest.

Israel had refused Lansky citizenship but granted him a certificate of free passage to any country that would take him.

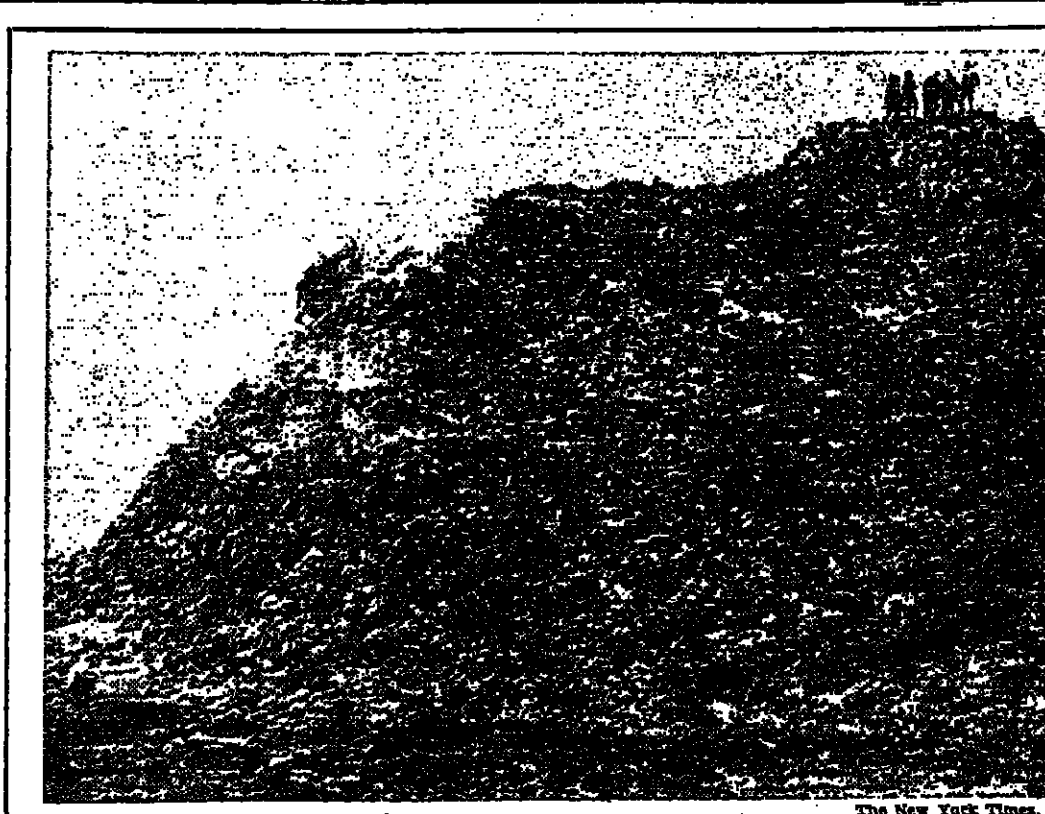
Lansky, 70, told the newspaper Maariv on the eve of his departure that his more than two years in Israel, despite the unsuccessful fight for citizenship, were "the happiest of my life... I have bought a burial plot here. If I can't come back alive, at least my body will."

"We consider the case closed," an Interior Ministry spokesman said. "His name has been put on the blacklist so he cannot return to Israel."

The alleged underworld leader arrived in Israel in July, 1970, as a tourist. When the government refused to renew his visa, he applied for citizenship under the law of return, whereby any Jew becomes an Israeli unless he is considered a threat to the public peace. The Israeli Supreme Court upheld the government's contention that he was such a threat.

F-4's Fuel Fires House

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (AP).—Two Thai boys were slightly burned Saturday when their home caught fire after a U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber jettisoned its fuel tanks and four bombs in an emergency after taking off from Udon Air Base in northeastern Thailand. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the bombs were unarmed. The plane landed safely.



A DAY'S WORTH OF GARBAGE—New York City environmental and sanitation officials on a 55-foot-high pile of garbage at a Staten Island land-fill project. The "trash mountain," 300 feet long and 240 feet wide, was one day's accumulation of the city's solid waste deposited in one place. New Yorkers throw out some 30,000 tons of garbage a day, more than the amount in London and Tokyo combined.

U.S. Panel Favors Research Into Effect of SSTs on Ozone

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Fears expressed last year that exhaust from supersonic transports might seriously deplete the ozone that protects life on earth from ultraviolet radiation are a legitimate cause for concern, according to a panel of scientists appointed by the National Research Council.

In its report the panel says that a variety of uncertainties makes a realistic assessment difficult. Nevertheless, it adds, "the possibility of serious effects on the normal ozone content cannot be dismissed."

The findings were made simultaneously with reports that protagonists of an American supersonic transport have new hopes for revival of the program. The program was denied further funds by Congress last spring. Meanwhile, there are no signs of any intention by Britain or France to abandon their Concorde SST project or, on the part of the Russians, to shelve their counterpart craft, the Tu-144.

The council that named the study panel is an operating arm

Drive to End Racism Set By Navy Chief

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The U.S. Navy, in the wake of the highest shipboard racial fight in its history, is mobilizing for a "shape-up or ship-out" policy in black-white relations.

One draft memorandum actually invites Navy officers who do not view improved race relations as their critical duty right now to retire from the service.

This and other steps—including new "sensitivity" schooling for naval officers—stem from Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt's conclusion that his racial harmony programs have not penetrated deep enough into the Navy.

His top adviser on race problems believes that tensions are approaching the flashpoint because reforms are not keeping pace with the rising expectations of blacks in the Navy. And there are now enough blacks on Navy ships to mount violent protests, like the one on the Kitty Hawk last month where 46 persons were injured in a racial brawl.

Report to Admiral Adm. Zumwalt, chief of naval operations, was told of his program's failure last week in a face-to-face meeting with a group of black Navy officers he had appointed to study minority problems.

The minority panel's basic complaint was that too many Navy leaders are paying lip service to Adm. Zumwalt's liberalizing directives rather than making sure that they are implemented.

"Although you [Adm. Zumwalt] have stated that 'race-relations programs cannot be sustained by fiat from Washington,' the consensus of the [study group] is that the programs are not being implemented or executed," the report said.

The Navy has permitted the situation to exist where there is an incompatibility between being a member of a minority race and being a member of the Navy, the panel said. "The recruiting slogan 'You can be black and Navy too' is false advertising."

Other Duties Specifically, the report complained that Navy race relations officers are so overloaded with collateral duties that they can concentrate only on crises, not prevention of them. This situation is aggravated by those commanding officers, the report said, who subordinate the racial problems to their minority-affairs specialists rather than involve themselves.

Slow promotions for blacks and other minorities, "biased" tests for enlisted men, a disproportionate amount of arrests and punitive discharges, lack of hair-style standards for black women, shortage of "ethnically oriented" entertainment and food—all these also are on the minority panel's complaint list.

Adm. Zumwalt, according to his aides, left the meeting with the blacks in a state of distress. Although he is widely credited with doing more than any of his predecessors to open up the Navy to blacks, the meeting indicated to him that he is racing against a litigant fuse.

"We have created such a powder keg," said Lt. Comdr. William Stanley Norman, Adm. Zumwalt's chief adviser on racial affairs and one of the blacks at the meeting, "that it is going to blow this organization apart unless we take some emergency actions."

Southern, Messner Hold Talks in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Sourenna Phouma, the Laotian Premier, met French Prime Minister Pierre Messner today.

"We have spoken about the international situation and the relations between France and Laos," Prime Sourenna said following the 40-minute meeting.

The Laotian leader is in Paris for medical treatment and is scheduled to return home Wednesday.

Indians 'Declare War' on U Still Occupy Capital Build

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Indians occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs said today they were declaring war on the United States. They also threatened to destroy the building they had held since Thursday.

The Indians emphasized their war declaration, as the deadline passed for what they said was a Department of Interior order to evacuate or be thrown out.

"They can have the building after it is gutted. When we go, the building goes," said Russell Means, a leader of the Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan, which took over the building.

He said the approximately 400 Indians in the building spent last night planning their defense against any police attempt to storm the makeshift barricade.

U.S. District Court Judge John Frawley ordered the arrest of the Indians today, and the order was delivered to U.S. marshals at 2:15 p.m., with orders to serve it on the Indians no later than 6 p.m. and arrest those still in the building.

A Justice Department spokesman said at 4:30 p.m. that U.S. Deputy Attorney General Ralph Erickson, in command of the federal response, had not yet decided how to proceed if the Indians refused to leave the building voluntarily.

About 35 Indians armed with clubs and makeshift tomahawks stood at the building's entrance near a barricade formed by several crossed tepee poles. Smaller, sharpened poles jutted out from the barricade.

"We have now declared war on the United States of America—seek your stations," Vernon Bellecourt said last night. He is the head of the American Indian movement that is dominating the demonstration.

Mr. Means predicted that any fight between police and the Indians might resemble the Indian Massacre at Wounded Knee.

The Indians won a court battle

French Schedule Series of Strikes For Pay Rises

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP).—A wave of strikes in the French railroads, post office, docks, and civil service threaten wide disruptions next week as unions press the government for wage rises to meet pressing inflation.

Rail unions today ordered a series of 24-hour strikes from Nov. 14 to 18 to hit each of the five rail regions in turn. Civil servants throughout the nation have been called out Nov. 14, and postal workers the following day.

Workers in the largely nationalized insurance, bank, social security, local government and hospital sectors are staging an "action week" this week with work-to-rule operations, brief strike actions or meetings in working hours.

Communist-led dockers have banned all overtime and night work until pay demands are met. Negotiations are opening throughout the metal-working industries and particularly for the 700,000 metalworkers in the Paris region.



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ne Denies ain Drags t on EEC

es Stand on rranean Policy

ELLS, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The Douglas-Horne, the foreign Secretary, moved to dispel the impression that Britain is dragging its heels in extension of the Common Market and political with Mediterranean

close to Sir Alec said that at a meeting of ministers of the enlarged Market here that would like a thorough of the broad political led by the community's new "overall" Mediter-

he does not mean that should be delayed, Sir said. The object of the meeting was to plan to raise the Common Market's piecemeal trading ar-

had previously told the Economic Community of the plan should be d. including possible from the United States, poses the plan because s this would mean a loss trade.

preliminary statement today's debate, Sir Alec said that the ob-

important consideration, was that this should do to exacerbate tension Israel and Arab coun-

community should also do that would prejudice the n definition of its rela- those Commonwealth g countries eligible for on with the community, i.

urses said that Sir Alec d that the views of in- zed nations, including the States, should be taken count, but this did not rstrain was in favor of a "don't offend the United approach."

Blast in Salvador

SALVADOR, Nov. 6 (AP).—A blast today wrecked the merican World Airways a the downtown capital of ntral American republic. said the explosion, which d windows and destroyed e but caused no injuries, e work of "left-wing ex-



Hijacker—Middle-aged man in custody of Japanese police after capture yesterday.

Wanted \$2 Million, Trip to Cuba

Armed Skyjacker Foiled in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—A masked man armed with a pistol who hijacked a Japanese airliner was captured by police today after he boarded a second aircraft with hostages for a planned flight to Cuba.

The hijacker demanded \$2 million and the Cuba flight when he took over at gunpoint a Japan Air Lines Boeing-727 with 155 passengers and crew on a domestic flight.

But police overpowered the gunman, identified as 41-year-old Japanese Taisuji Nakao, as he searched a cloakroom on the second aircraft, a DC-8, prior to take-off for Cuba.

The eight-hour drama began when the balding Japanese, wearing a rubber skull mask painted green, commandeered the Boeing shortly after take-off from Tokyo Airport. After air-

line officials accepted his demands the aircraft returned to Tokyo. 3 Crewmen Held. Airline officials loaded metal boxes containing the \$2 million aboard the DC-8 for the trans-Pacific flight in return for the release of all the passengers. The hijacker kept only three crewmen, their hands bound in front of them, as hostages when he finally left the Boeing-727 at

dusk to cross the tarmac to the second aircraft.

The pilot, Capt. Tsuneo Kato, told reporters that policemen in hiding pounced on Mr. Nakao from behind as he peered through the curtains of a cloakroom. A loaded Browning .38 pistol was knocked from his hand.

When he took over the Boeing, the hijacker warned he had planted time bombs and would

not hesitate to blow up the plane if his demands were not met, police said.

He asked the airline to place on board the DC-8 a suitcase and shoulder bag previously loaded in the Boeing's luggage compartment. Police said these were later found to contain six bombs and large quantities of an apparently explosive powder.

50 Rounds of Ammo. Airline officials said that apart from a pistol and 50 rounds of additional ammunition, Mr. Nakao also carried into the Boeing cockpit a bag, which he claimed contained explosives. But investi-

gations so far had not established whether the hijacker could have carried out his threat to blow up the plane.

Police reports quoted Mr. Nakao as saying he had lived in Los Angeles sporadically since last year. But he became fed up with life in the United States and had been planning to go to Cuba for the last six months.

Though well informed sources said Maj. Jalloud has already met Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, a Foreign Ministry spokesman commented, "I'm afraid this is a private visit. There will be no statement on the question."

The Elysée presidential palace confirmed that President Pompidou would meet Major Jalloud about an hour before the meeting began.

Libyan Premier Sees Pompidou 'Privately'

PARIS, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud today called on President Georges Pompidou during a discreet visit to France thought to be linked with Libya's large arms purchases here.

Though well informed sources said Maj. Jalloud has already met Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, a Foreign Ministry spokesman commented, "I'm afraid this is a private visit. There will be no statement on the question."

The Elysée presidential palace confirmed that President Pompidou would meet Major Jalloud about an hour before the meeting began.

Bandonin in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of the Belgians arrived here today on a five-day state visit—the first ever paid to Ethiopia by a Belgian monarch.

29 Killed, 703 Strikes End, 220,000 Workers Hurt in Train Return to Their Jobs in Chile

Fire in Japan Passengers Trapped By Smoke in Tunnel

FUKUJ, Japan, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Hundreds of terrified train passengers stumbled around for hours in a dark, smoke-filled railroad tunnel here today trying to escape a blaze aboard an express that killed at least 29 persons.

Police reported that 703 were taken to hospitals for treatment. Most of them suffered from smoke and gas inhalation. Nearly all the passengers aboard the 14-coach train were affected.

Hours after the fire broke out on the train's dining car shortly after midnight, rescuers with breathing apparatus found hundreds of exhausted passengers unable to reach exits from the nine-mile-long Hokuriku Tunnel near the western Japanese city. Some passengers were rescued by another express. Others managed to form a chain and edge their way to the exits.

Freight Cars Used. Rescue teams backed freight trains into the tunnel from both ends at daybreak to haul out weakened passengers.

Japan National Railways said that the express train engineer tried to discard the blazing dining car but a power failure stalled the train, plunging both the car and tunnel into darkness.

One man told reporters: "Black smoke poured in through the open windows."

"I jumped onto the rails and saw many passengers sprawled on the track on top of each other. My head was humming and I knew I had to escape for my life. I think they all died there."

Newspaper editorials criticized the railroad for lack of ventilation in the tunnel and train crewmen for not guiding the passengers to safety.

Adm. de Gaulle Says He'll Shun Politics

PARIS Nov. 6 (AP).—Vice-Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, son of the late French president, told a nationwide television audience last night he has "no political vocation or intention" and disavowed two organizations urging he should stand at the next presidential elections.

"I am not a political personality, and consequently all affiliations attributed to me are invalid and all pamphlets written against me are illicit," he said.

Interviewed four days before the second anniversary of Charles de Gaulle's death, his son, a career navy officer, said Gen. de Gaulle himself had suggested Philippe consider a political career.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6 (UPI).—About 220,000 workers, professional men and shopkeepers went back to their jobs today, ending 26 days of crippling nationwide strikes over the Socialist policies of President Salvador Allende.

The work stoppage had caused economic crises, four violent deaths and the downfall of a cabinet.

Although the strike ended while negotiations were still in progress, Interior Minister Gen. Carlos Prats said that he would accept "at least 90 percent" of the demands.

He promised not to attempt to nationalize the trucking industry or wholesale food sales—the two biggest issues for small businessmen.

Union and professional organization leaders called off the strikes yesterday and, this morning, long lines formed in front

of shops and at banks where checks could be cashed for the first time in three weeks.

Among the promises made by Gen. Prats yesterday were:

• No disciplinary action against strikers who returned to work immediately.

• To return stores and trucks confiscated by the government during the strikes.

• No nationalization of the trucking industry nor the food wholesale service.

• To keep workers from unfairly occupying companies.

• To guarantee that goods would be sold to the public through private shops, not by the state.

In return, Gen. Prats asked that price limits be observed, and that no reprisals be taken against workers who opposed the strike.

The strikes have caused severe shortages of consumer goods and paralyzed the national airline.

During the strikes, opposition parties in Congress launched

cessure moves against four cabinet ministers, causing the whole cabinet to resign.

The new cabinet includes three military officers who were appointed in an effort to placate the opposition's criticism of the Marxist coalition.

European Talks To Open Nov. 22, U.S. Aides Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Preparatory talks on the Communist-proposed European security and cooperation conference will begin on Nov. 22, followed two months later by another set of exploratory meetings on troop cuts in Europe, officials reported today.

A Soviet note delivered today by Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin to Secretary of State William F. Rogers appeared to have removed the last obstacles to the delicate "separate-but-parallel-track" handling of the two issues.

Although, officially, virtually nothing was made known of the contents of the Soviet note, officials said that it confirmed an informal agreement reached between Soviet leaders and presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, who visited the Soviet Union in September.

State Department press officer Charles W. Bray said only that the Soviet note was in connection with the timing of "multilateral explorations preparatory to a possible conference on European security and cooperation and on mutual and balanced-force reductions."

Mr. Bray said that the United States now would consult its allies and was "looking toward an early reply to the Finnish invitation to open exploratory talks in Helsinki Nov. 22."

Flash Floods in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Flash floods killed five persons and left scores homeless in western Iran Saturday, officials said today.

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The Big Four—Still

There is an odd metallic ring about the phrase "Big Four," especially when it is applied to the German problem. It suggests repeated but ineffective meetings of ambassadors, foreign ministers, heads of government, verbalizing a situation that could assume more serious aspects in a Berlin blockade, rearmament, the Wall. Yes, there is still a Big Four, and they still insist upon their rights and authority in a Germany still divided. But now there is a difference.

Recognition of this has come about in part through the efforts of West and East Germany to reach some kind of modus vivendi that will be more conducive to a humane and reasonably comfortable relationship than has existed for the past 15 years or so. Those efforts have achieved a considerable degree of success, although they are not definitive, and over them hangs the shadow of the forthcoming elections in West Germany.

But even that tentative success could not have been achieved without a benevolent attitude toward the diplomacy of the two Germans by the Big Four. More, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain and the United States serve as a backdrop against the worst results of any breakdown in the German discussions. Their continued assertion of their rights, given the understandings they have attained, is a necessary guarantee that if the proposed agreement is not carried into effect, it will not be followed by dangerous retaliatory measures on either side of the Wall.

Assuming that East and West Germany do manage to resolve their most urgent differences and agree to disagree about the rest, there remains the rather knotty question of their entry into the United Nations. The bugbear of national sovereignty, which permits the Maldives Islands to become a member of the world body but bars representation to, say, Bangladesh, has never quite succumbed to the notion of de facto individuality for states divided, whether the division is formally factual as that in Germany (or between China and Taiwan) or is simply the reaction of some nationalist minority, like the more radical blacks in the United States or the separatist French in Canada.

Obviously, the UN could not get much work accomplished if it had to consider the case of every *irredenta*, of every group discontented with the flag it is supposed to acknowledge. Nor is there much hope for peace if either the centripetal aspirations of the larger entities (India, for example) or the centrifugal ambitions of the smaller (Basques, Bretons or Scottish nationalists), had free rein.

But some concessions to reality are essential, if the UN is not to be considered a body composed of wholly arbitrary and often accidental sovereignties. Such a concession might well be made for the states divided by the military arrangements following World War II. And the Big Four—plus China—could have a major role in assuring this consummation, so devoutly to be wished.

Reconciliation and South Asia

In the South Asian subcontinent, just about the one troubled place in the world where the people who live there are being left to work out their problems for themselves, India and Pakistan and Bangladesh seem to be making slow if ragged and uncertain progress towards a durable association of their own. Whether that association will rate the name "peace" remains for the region itself to determine. After 25 years of hostility, including the uprooting of millions and three wars, no early answer should be expected. Yet if only because the better part of a billion human beings are involved, and because less than a year ago terror and war dominated their lives, their effort must command attentive respect.

At the moment India and Pakistan are engaged in what might best be called a scuffle of nerves over the demarcation of the last mile or so of the 580-mile "line of control" in Kashmir—the line where their troops halted in the armistice reached last Dec. 17. When this scuffle runs its course, the agreed condition will have been met for evacuation of some 5,000 square miles of Pakistani territory in the Punjab region by Indian forces, and of some 70 miles of Indian territory there by the Pakistanis. This in turn should mellow the climate in which India will weigh releasing the 93,000 Pakistani POWs it still holds; to the mutual embarrassment of Mrs. Gandhi (because she's ultimately responsible) and Mr. Bhutto (because in this matter he's helpless), some prisoners have been killed in camp incidents.

India hopes to go on to link its return of prisoners to Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh. Since within a year Pakistan has lost a war and half its country and much of its former sense of world importance and self-esteem, recognition of its sundered half is no trivial matter. It does great credit to Mr. Bhutto that in his own way he appears to be moving his country towards this difficult and necessary step. India is helping.

In its own way, by soft-pedaling its demand—one which would be even more difficult for Pakistan to consider now—that the "line of control" in long-disputed Kashmir be accepted as the permanent international frontier.

But, right-thinking skeptics will say, this is only politics, games politicians play, circuses. What about economics, the way people live, bread? Quite so. The instant unravelling of the subcontinent's political tangles would leave hundreds of millions of its inhabitants still mired in the misery of their daily lives. Yet the process of working out the political tangles could, over a period of time, produce important economic increments in the form of reduced defense budgets, home-directed political energies, regional trade and technical cooperation, and an atmosphere in which the human condition rather than national "honor" received the first priority it deserves.

It is precisely here, of course, that any new American administration must seek a proper kind and measure of involvement with the subcontinent. As creditable as has been Mr. Nixon's record as a provider of emergency relief to Bangladesh, his overall policy towards the subcontinent has still not recovered an appropriate balance as between India and Pakistan and an appropriate detachment from considerations of superpower politics. Granted, Mrs. Gandhi, still bitter at the Nixon "tilt" towards Pakistan last year, has barely come half way. In her reserve, however, may lie the basis of a new and more positive relationship with the United States—a relationship other developing countries might also find attractive. "The countries of Asia," she declares, "now share many problems which can be solved through cooperation among ourselves rather than merely through assistance from the outside." This is an attitude on which a realistic and enlightened American policy of mutual cooperation could well be built.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Nixon, We Agree

It is now 12 days since Henry A. Kissinger confidently proclaimed that "peace is at hand" in Indochina, but the war rages on, exacting its ever mounting toll in American and Vietnamese lives.

The agreement negotiated by Dr. Kissinger in Paris has now been substantively questioned not only by President Thieu in Saigon but apparently by President Nixon himself. While continuing to assure the steps of the imminence of the peace pledged years ago, Mr. Nixon in the closing days of the campaign has resorted to rhetoric he is employed in the past to justify military escalation—the invasions of Cambodia and Laos, the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam, the mining of North Vietnamese ports.

Under strikingly similar circumstances on the eve of the 1968 presidential election, candidate Nixon declared:

"Developments of the past few days clearly indicate that the American people need fresh new ideas, new men and new leadership if we are to bring an end to the war... when we consider the fact that it was only three days ago that the hopes for peace were tremendously high... and that now those hopes are quite discouraging because of developments since then, it is clear that if we are going to avoid what could be a diplomatic disaster it is going to be necessary to get some new men and a united front."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

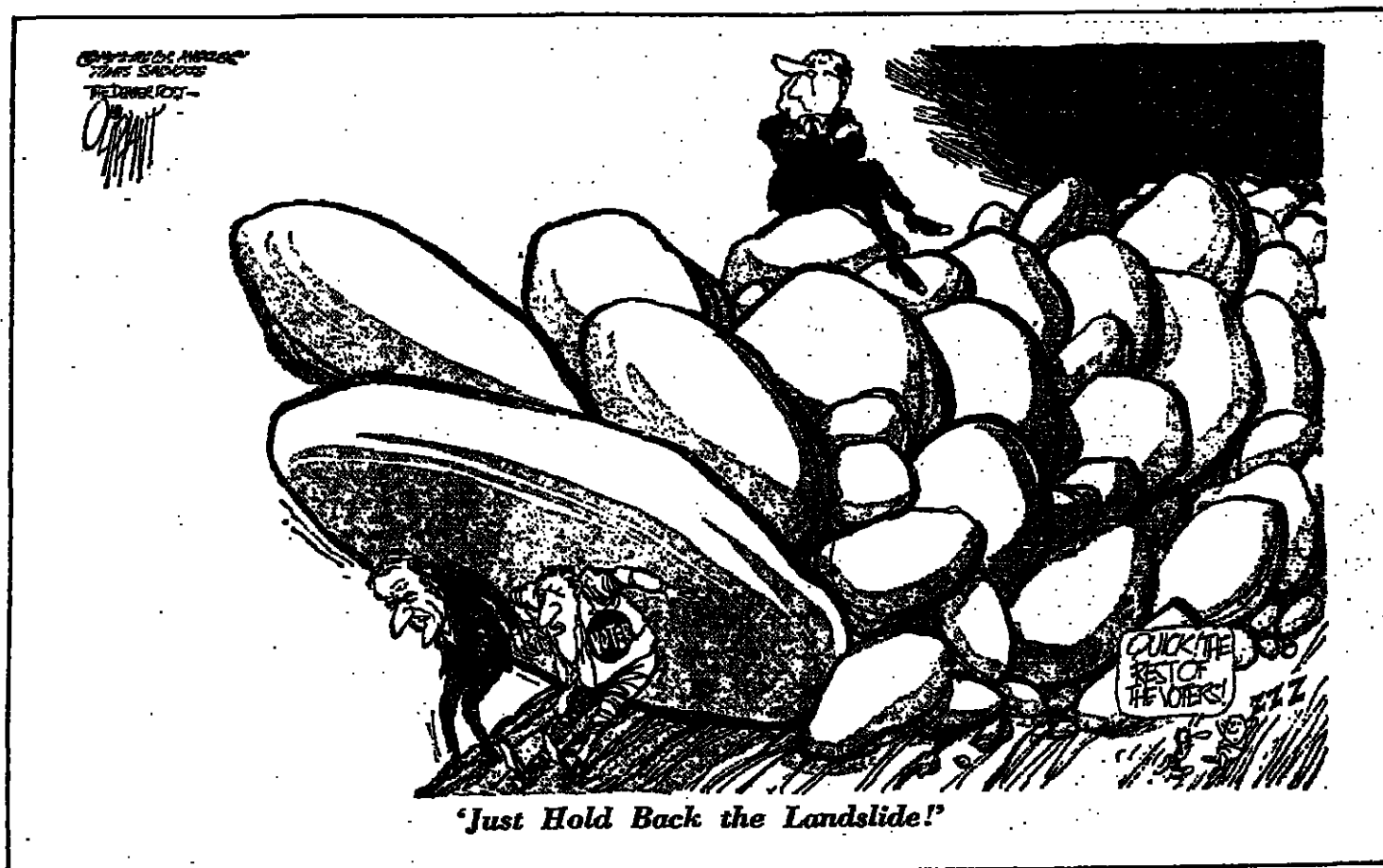
November 7, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Army Pensions Commission has revised its estimate for the coming financial year which was at first put at \$150,000,000 and has reduced the total to \$142,000,000. The New York Nation, in pointing out that there was a deficit of \$10,000,000 in the October revenue, advises the Pensions Commission to scrutinize the pension lists and limit its demands. There is a continual increase in the number of widows on the pension rolls, many young women marrying old soldiers to get on the list.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1922

PARIS—The women of England complain that they have not yet a right of suffrage equal to that of men. The latter, as in America, may begin to vote at the age of 21, but the women not before they have turned 30. If equalization is to take place, it would be wise, in the opinion of many students of politics, to increase the minimum age of the male voter, instead of lowering that of the female. The argument used is that sound judgment on public matters rarely comes to anyone before the age of 30.



'Just Hold Back the Landslide'

U.S. Election: Voting for Immobility

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—An election—when all is said and done—comes down to the question of power, and the 1972 election is as much a test of the voters' attitudes toward political power as it is a referendum on Richard Nixon, George McGovern, Vietnam, corruption or any other issue.

My guess is that the results are going to be ambiguous because the public attitude toward governmental power is equivocal and contradictory.

That's been the condition in the United States for many years now, as the voters have shown repeatedly that they are both attracted and frightened by the exercise of power by their leaders.

On Short Rein

More than any other single factor, that ambivalence explains why for 20 years we have had divided government in Washington and many states, why strong executives at every level of government have been ousted or put on short rein.

In the 1950s, the voters said they liked Ike—but saddled him with a Democratic Congress. In 1960 and 1968, they elected Presidents by the narrowest of margins and denied them effective majorities in the legislative branch.

Only once in the last 20 years have they delivered a clear mandate. In 1964, they ignored Barry Goldwater's warning that Lyndon Johnson was "so powerful, you plug him in and the whole country lights up," and they gave Johnson both a personal landslide and a compliant congressional majority.

Two years later—when Johnson used that power to pass a massive legislative program, to escalate the Vietnam war and to trigger inflation—they cut back his congressional majority and curbed his authority.

This year the voters seem both to crave strong leadership and to cringe from it. McGovern has been badly hurt by a reputation for weakness, stemming from the Eagleton incident and the shifts of position on some policy questions. Time after time, voters have told in

terviewers, "He says one thing one day, and something else the next."

Conversely, it's become clear that Mr. Nixon substantially strengthened his prospects for reelection by three bold uses of executive power: the wage-price freeze, the diplomatic opening with China; and (hard as it is for some of us critics to admit) the bombing blockade of North Vietnam.

Those three actions converted him, in the minds of many voters, from the hapless, passive President of his first two years in office into a leader who is, as so many voters say, "trying his best" to shape a satisfactory outcome in an inherently imperfect world.

But even as he is applauded for using his power, Mr. Nixon is feared and distrusted. A significant minority of the voters suspect him of maneuvering the peace talks for his own advantage.

Even more clearly, an important bloc of voters now says that Watergate, the wheat deal and the assorted other "scandals" of the Nixon administration fit a pattern of the misuse of power for selfish interests.

It would be incorrect, I think, to view this suspicion as a personal problem of this particular President's. It has, I'm afraid, become generic—a distrust of government and of government's essence, the exercise of power.

It shows most clearly in a question Washington Post reporters have been asking voters all year about whether they think the country is better off if the presidency and Congress are controlled by the same party.

Negative Answer

Overwhelmingly, the answer is negative. "It's better," the typical voter says, "if it's evenly balanced."

Politics and Reality

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—A central argument for President Nixon in this election, and a most effective one, has been that he is the more practical candidate. Even some who would define themselves as liberal intellectuals support Nixon as the hard-nosed politician, able to deal with the not-so-pleasant realities of American life and the American character.

A good way to test that argument is to try to look past election day and ask oneself: What are the really profound internal problems facing the United States? Is a second Nixon administration likely to sense these deeper needs and deal with them wisely?

Everyone will have his own perception of the problems that shadow the American future. For me, after months of travel around this country, a few stand out as most significant.

One is the hate in the Ameri-

can bloodstream today—the bitterness of class and race. Economic disparities here are so striking, the contrasts of wealth and degradation, that it is hardly surprising if a large minority feels forgotten and embittered. What must it mean to an unemployed worker to see on television that one individual has given \$1 million to the Nixon campaign fund? In race relations the antagonisms have never been more open: We see them in the faces of Canards as we did at Little Rock.

No one can believe anymore in panaceas for the problems of economics and race. But there is reason to hope that a second Nixon administration would at least address them squarely and sensitively? Not after the cynicism of the first four years on these matters, for again and again the President and his men have sought not solutions but political issues.

On school busing, for example, the administration was urged early on to deal affirmatively with the crisis in urban education; if refused, worked instead to arouse racial fears and then pushed radical anti-busing legislation. Or on welfare: As the rolls grew, the President first proposed reform and then abandoned it when an attitude of contempt toward those on welfare seemed more politically profitable.

More broadly, the state of American society cries out for tax reform and other measures to curb the extremes of economic inequality. A British Tory government would find such ideas conservative, but they have found no place in the consciousness of John Connally or Richard Nixon.

A second aspect of the United States that casts a shadow on the future is the role of the military. The symbols are in part physical: vast acres of Air Force bases parked in Duluth, Minn.; the Army helicopters circling over San Francisco Bay. But more important than these impressions of size and waste is the sense of pervasive military influence in American foreign and even domestic policy.

Call for Arms

To expect effective restraint on the military role in American life from a Nixon government would be a naive optimism indeed. This President's sense of obligation to the military was nicely illustrated when he felt it necessary to follow the first strategic arms agreement with a call for increased arms spending. The affair of Gen. LaVelle raised sinister questions, still unanswered, about the integrity of civilian controls on the American war-making system.

Even more interesting is the Nixon attitude toward what President Eisenhower called the military-industrial complex. To an amazing extent this administration has adopted the old Marxist view that, to prosper, a capitalist economy needs war or preparation for war. The budget director said directly that cutting defense spending as Sen. McGovern sug-

This "equilibrium model," to give it a fancy name, is something new in our political thinking; it is the doctrine of checks-and-balances carried to a point at which immobility becomes the most desirable characteristic of government.

This is a step beyond the ticket-splitting that became so pervasive in the 1950s and 1960s. It is a subtle inclination, on the part of many voters, to employ the ballot box to paralyze the government—so as to minimize the risk of harm from governmental actions.

It is this attitude, I think, that will deprive the Republicans of most of the coastal benefits of the likely Nixon victory. In a deeper sense, it is this ambivalence about power that makes it so difficult for any government to address the nation's problems in the years ahead.

gated would mean mass unemployment and deep damage to the economy's technological base. That is a measure of how far we have gone in dependence on the military.

Civil liberty is a third area of concern. The framers of our Constitution sought to safeguard it both by specific protections of the individual and by diffusing the powers of government. Today everyone can see that official power is becoming concentrated in one place, in the executive branch of the federal government; and the individual feels his ability to resist official intrusion or control weakening.

Would anyone seriously suggest looking to Richard Nixon for protection of individual liberty? Put aside his earlier years and consider only some events of the last four: The attempts to intimidate the press and television and book publishers; the audacious claim of a constitutional power to tap anyone's telephone on alleged security grounds without specific legal authority; brazen espionage against the opposition party. The darkest prospect in four more years would be the continuation of that record—and of judicial appointments designed to support it.

McGovern's Mistakes

George McGovern has made his mistakes as a candidate. But they do not remotely rise to the level of doubt raised by Richard Nixon's attitude toward the most fundamental domestic problems of the United States. Some talk about the President becoming a statesman after this, his last, election. But men cannot change the characters they have made for themselves in a lifetime. These are matters of character, of the spirit.

If the miracle happened and George McGovern won this election, I think many who have decried themselves for Nixon would nevertheless rejoice. They would understand that Nixon's genius lay in appealing to the worst in us, to selfishness and meanness masquerading as realism, and they would share in the hopes for a rebirth of American energy and idealism.

Vietnam Maxims Reviewed

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Thieu has accused the United States of selling out South Vietnam. My inclination is to believe that Mr. Thieu is making internal politics and why should he not? Mr. Thieu is not to be confused with a prime minister of a Scandinavian country who vaguely desires peace in a remote area of the world, where primitive yellow men are distracting world attention from the more important problems of more important people. Mr. Thieu is talking about a country which is his whole concern.

What to say at the moment? Permit me a few Vietnamese maxims:

● A civil war which has torn a society for 20 years and which has involved the great powers is unlikely to be settled in a single dramatic stroke.

● If negotiations give the impression of being a camouflage for surrender, there will be nothing left to negotiate. Support for the side which seems to be losing will collapse. Thus the very negotiations are carried out as almost as important as what is negotiated.

● To Saigon, the status of the NLF cannot be a procedural matter. For South Vietnam, it has been very nearly the central issue of the war. Washington must bear at least part of the responsibility for understanding the depth and seriousness of this concern.

● What is involved now is confidence in American promises. However fashionable it is to ridicule the terms "credibility" or "prestige," they are not empty phrases; other nations can gear their actions to ours only if they can count on our steadiness.

● It would be difficult to imagine two societies less meant to understand each other than the Vietnamese and the American. History and culture combine to produce almost morbid suspiciousness on the part of the Vietnamese.

● To split Washington and Saigon has been a constant objective of Hanoi. If the Paris talks are to be an instrument to accomplish this, Hanoi will be tempted to use them for political warfare.

● Clearly there is a point beyond which Saigon cannot be given a veto over negotiations. But equally, it is not preposterous for Saigon to insist on a major voice in decisions affecting its own country.

● Cease-fire is not so much a step toward a final settlement as a form of it.

● The issue is whether the United States should be purty to an attempt to impose a coalition government. We must be clear that our involvement in such an effort may well destroy the existing political structure in South Vietnam and thus lead to a Communist take-over.

● It is beyond imagination that parties that have been murdering and betraying each other for 25 years could work together as a team giving joint instructions to the entire country.

● Negotiations seeking to impose a coalition from the outside are likely to change markedly and irreversibly the political process in South Vietnam. Any negotiation on this point by the United States is likely to lead either to an impasse or to the collapse of Saigon.

● If American objectives should be to bring about staged withdrawal of external forces, North Vietnamese and American, thereby to create a maximum incentive for the contending forces in South Vietnam to work out a political agreement, the structure and content of such an agreement must be left to the South Vietnamese.

● The primary responsibility for negotiating the internal structure of South Vietnam should be left for direct negotiations among the South Vietnamese. Otherwise, we are likely to wind up applying the greater part of our pressure against Saigon as the seeming obstacle to an accommodation.

● If the United States brings about a removal of external forces and pressures, and if it allows a reasonable time for political consolidation, it will have done the maximum possible for an ally—short of permanent occupation.

● However we got into Vietnam, whatever the judgment of our actions, ending the war honorably is essential for the peace of the world.

These "maxims" are excerpted, verbatim, from *Foreign Affairs*, Volume 47, Number 2, January, 1969: "The Vietnam Negotiations," by Henry A. Kissinger.

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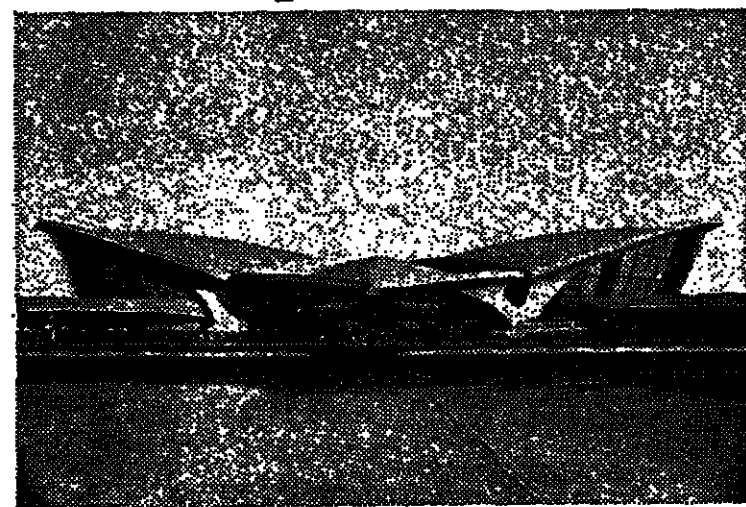
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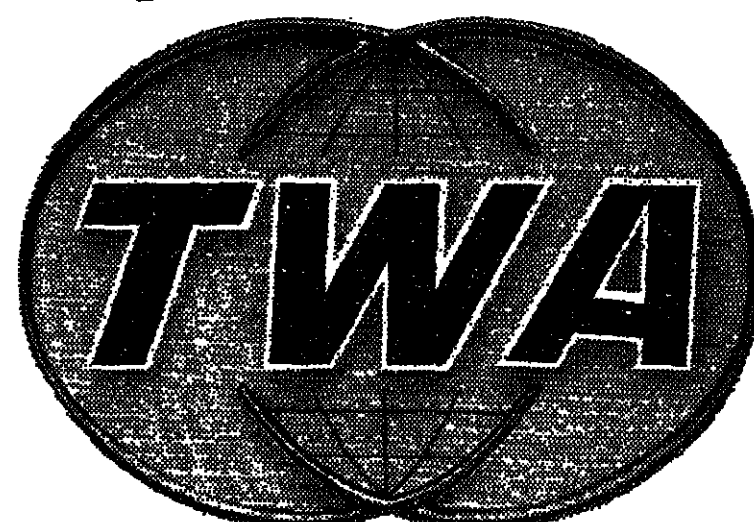
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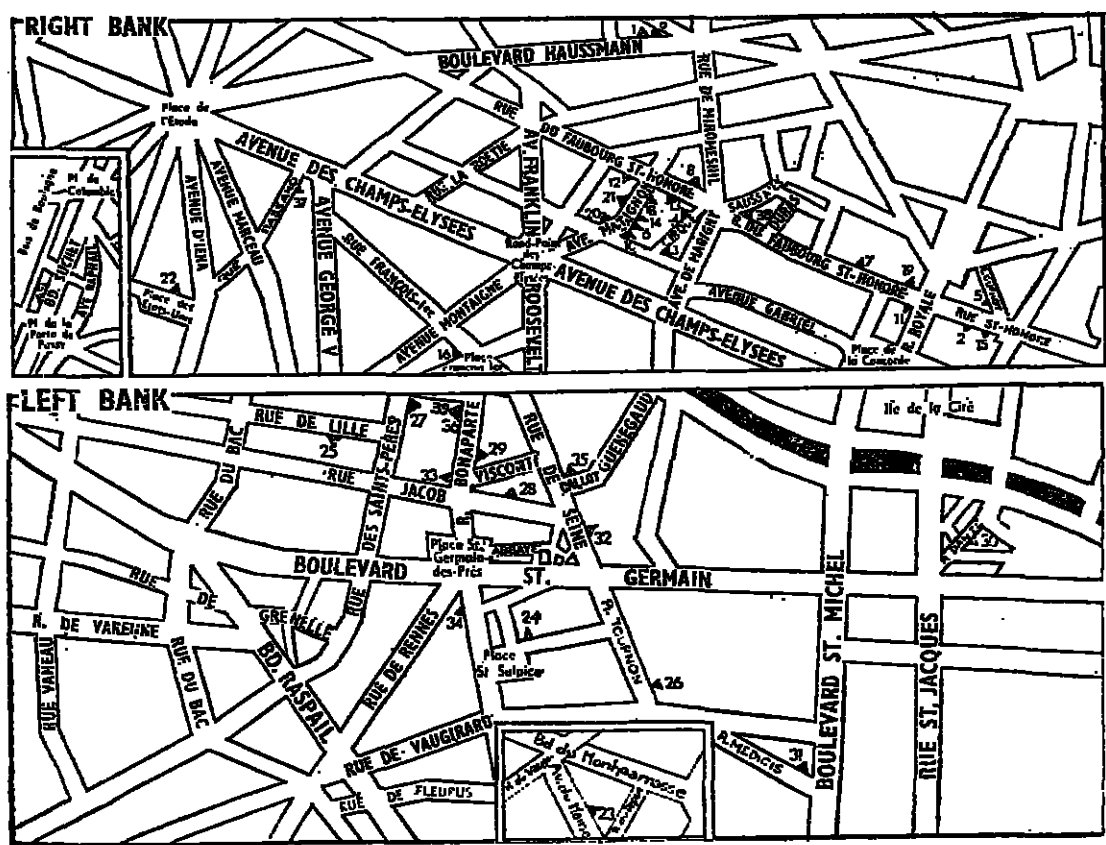
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FRENCH TELEVISION

Woman in Charge: Jacqueline Baudrier

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—At 8:30 a.m. on Saturday Jacqueline Baudrier was at her desk in the large fifth-floor executive office of the ORTF on the Rue Cognac-Jay. As usual, she had been up since 6:30 reading the papers and listening to the first news broadcasts in order to be primed for a working day that, like all the others, would probably go on until 10:30 or 11 at night when she would return to her apartment on the Quai Bérliot for a light supper and further perusal of newspapers, documents and documents.

Miss Baudrier is the director of French television's Channel-1 and has been at her post since Sept. 11. A passion for work has marked her career from a Girl Friday debut in 1948 on Radio Guadeloupe to journalist on the Paris radio in 1950 to director of news programs on Channel-2 in 1969 to the highest position ever held by a woman in French television.

phone rang relentlessly, despite the monitoring of her secretary. In her grave voice, Miss Baudrier replied to each call with interest, concern, patience and politeness. Her courtesy has become legendary. On her desk was a list of 200 names of people whom she intends to call back. French radio and television circles have the reputation of being misogynous.

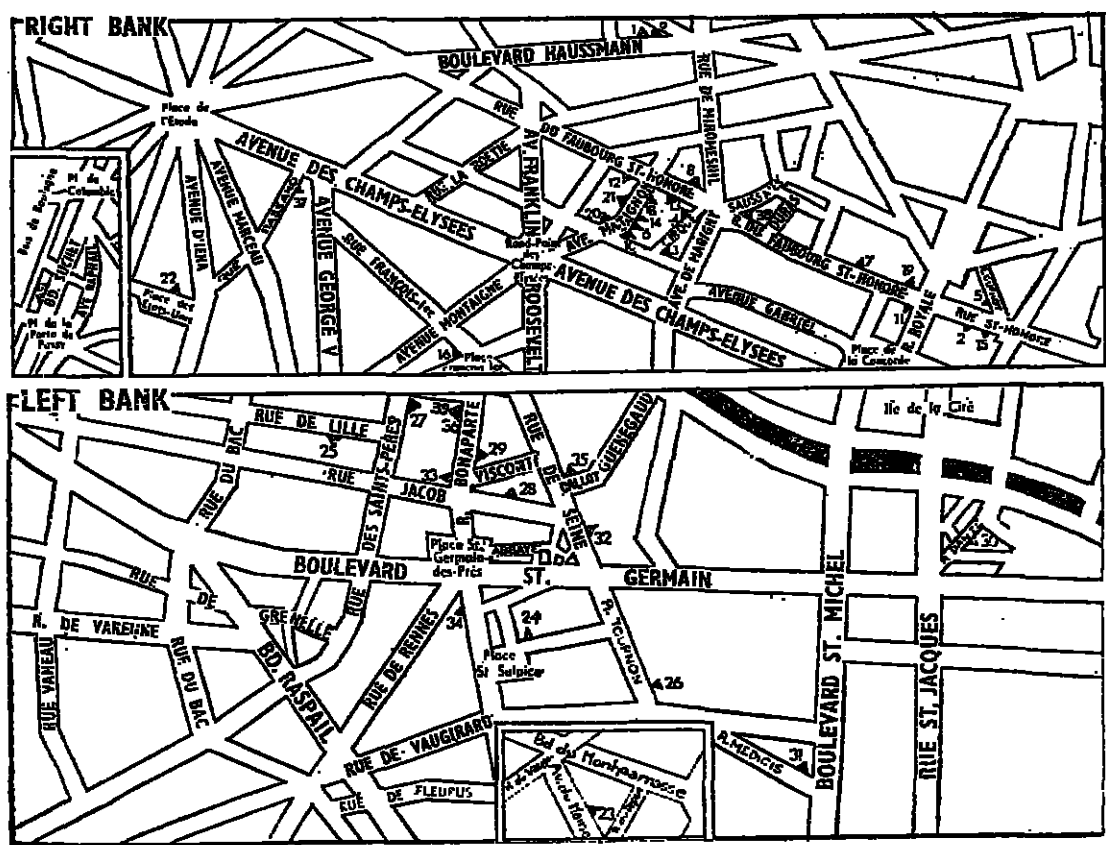
However, under Miss Baudrier—although she will never admit she was in savage competition—Channel-2 made so many advances that male television critics in the written press said that it should be renamed Channel-1.

She introduced a daily half-hour television news magazine focusing on such aspects of French life as kindergartens, military service, tourism, police, stock market, problems of peasants and shopkeepers.

A monthly program, "The Third Eye," presented features in comparative depth. The public found the repertoire old masters and how Frenchmen try to cheat on taxes as fascinating as detective stories. She was the first to obtain the accord of the French medical profession to do a television film on drugs.

Although the drug program was greeted with salves of praise for its honesty and its sympathetic treatment, Jacques Chirac, in Le Monde, called her conduct "astonishing." It is not without a certain astonishment, a certain deception that we have heard the proposition of the therapy of friendship and affection towards the young, a moral lesson too easily reassuring after this descent into Hell.

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Jacqueline Baudrier, who heads Channel-1 on French TV.

her post and alone covered all the news broadcasts for France-Inter. She has been accused of betraying professional solidarity, of becoming a Gaullist for opportunistic reasons.

Miss Baudrier, however, likens herself to a captain on a ship of state and feels it is her duty to be the last one on board.

Plans Reported For Foundation Honoring Casals

BARCELONA, Nov. 6 (AP)—A Pablo Casals foundation to foster music in Spain will be set up here shortly honoring the 98-year-old cellist, sources have said.

She said that a big auditorium will be built at Mr. Casals' expense on grounds he owns in Vendrell, a seaside resort in Barcelona Province. A museum displaying Casals' personal items, instruments, musical scores and works of art will also be built.

In Tehran there's a new Sheraton hotel.

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WINE

The Price of Champagne And Why It Is Going Up

By Jon Winroth

REIMS, France, Nov. 6 (UPI)—It takes a kilo and a half of grapes to make a bottle of champagne. Everything else is equal as goes the price of grapes so goes the price of the wine.

The harvest is over in Champagne and despite a large (about 600,000 barrels or 140 million bottles) of poor quality, year the government-supervised price for the best champagne grapes has soared 24 percent, from 5.41 francs a kilo to 6.69.

Why do bad grapes cost so much? The main reason is the vineyard owners are no longer happy with their role of sowing to the big champagne-making firms (Moët & Chandon, Mumm, et al.).

Many growers are themselves turning part of their crops champagne. This means fewer grapes available to the big firms. Add to this a growing consumer demand and it becomes obvious prices must go up, no matter how inferior the crop may be.

Direct Buying

If the large firms still market two-and-a-half times as many bottles as the growers, 38.5 percent of the champagne sold in the French market (71 percent of the total market), is now being directly from growers.

Further, sales of growers champagne are rising twice as fast as that of the big firms. In 1971 the growers sold 11.7 percent of the total, in 1970, 5.8 percent more for the big firms.

As François Legras, independent grower-producer at Chouilly, the Côte des Blancs, explains, "At first it was a matter of not now it has become a moral question. At this year's price, no more remunerative to make one's own champagne than to grapes to the firms, but the growers want to be liberated from ties to the firms. They want to be the masters of their own fate and make and sell their own champagne, which they can do a cheaply than the firms."

"For this reason some firms have been thinking of offering growers stock shares as well as cash payment for their grapes order to give them a feeling of belonging and security."

Export Market

Mr. Legras adds that there is still a lot of progress to be made by the growers where quality is concerned and they are in no position to attack the export market where they account for only 12 percent of the sales.

He himself, however, is entering the export market and has no problem selling his own production (150,000 bottles this year) Bernard Geoffroy, new cellar-master of G.H. Mumm and Co. Reims, feels, however, that the growers are asking for a lot all once. Next year the firms hope more or less to hold the price in.

The other part of the problem is that more and more grapes are needed to cover ever-increasing sales of champagne. In 1971 118 million bottles were sold, up 14 percent over 1970. Unfortunately the 1971 crop produced only 78 million bottles and therefore stocks replenished by the enormous 1970 crop are already being depleted.

According to Mr. Geoffroy, this year's crop is a large one less than had originally been hoped (600,000 barrels vs. 650,000). The grapes were very healthy but never had a chance to ripen properly after late flowering and a cold summer. Some of the grapes in the Côte des Blancs froze before they could be picked, the real problem was insufficient sugar and high acidity.

The sugar in the grapes produced only about 8.5 percent alcohol so it was necessary to enrich the musts with enough sugar to the alcoholic degree by another 2 percent. It is hoped that the malleable acid content of the grapes can be reduced during the malleable fermentation but "a priori a vintage year would seem to be excluded," says Mr. Geoffroy.

Mumm is confident of producing a good blended champagne any case because of plentiful reserves from previous years. The current vintage champagne is 1969, which will eventually be sold by 1969 and 1971, as no doubt it will at other firms.

On the Arts Agenda

An exhibition entitled "The Nile" will run from December through February at the Musée d'Archéologie in the Château de Versailles in Versailles, as part of the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphics by Jean-François Champollion. The exhibition, divided into its historical and social aspects, is built around the collection of Antoine Barthélemy Clot (Clot Bey), with an additional 200 objects from various French and foreign museums. Clot was a colleague of Champollion, founder of the Egyptian health service in the 19th century and donor of much of the Egyptian collection of the Musée de la Ville de Paris.

An exhibition of 25 relief lithographs and a number of gouaches by Salvador Dali will run from Nov. 16 to Dec. 14 at the Galerie Art de Vaucluse, 38 Avenue Friedland, Paris 6.

The Lyons Opera opens season Nov. 7 with a ballet program based on works by Berlioz with choreography by Vito Blasi. The works include "Le Temps Sont Proches," using "Coraire" and "Romain Carré" overtures, and "La Symphonie Fantastique." There will be light performances through Nov. 19.

The first performance by London's Royal Ballet of Jerome Robbins' choreography for Stravinsky's "The Firebird" will be given as part of the program for the Royal Ballet on Nov. 15 at Covent Garden. Other works on the program will be "Les Sylphides," the pas de deux from "Don Quixote" and "Ballets d'Offenbach," and Marg Fonteyn and Natalia Makarova will appear as guest soloists. The gala will take place in the presence of the queen mother and Princess Margaret.

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**Fit Drops
Two Large
in Firms****Net Falls 15%;
Up Set by Sharp**

Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—Two Japanese companies reported significant declines in the half year ended despite an upturn in the third quarter.

a-Harima Heavy Industries profit fell 15.4 percent, to 2.2 billion yen, from 2.6 billion yen a year earlier.

The profit fell 5.5 percent, to 21.6 billion yen from the year earlier.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Japanese See Steel Sales to China**

A group of six Japanese steelmakers expects to conclude an agreement Nov. 10 under which China will purchase 500,000 tons of ordinary steel before the end of the year and another one million tons in the 1973 first half, Nippon Steel Corp. reports.

BMW Says Profit Has Improved

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) says earnings improved in the first nine months from the like 1971 period while sales have risen 22.6 percent. "We expect to earn a satisfactory dividend for the year plus a reserves allocation that will be markedly higher than in the preceding two years," the Munich-based company reports.

The 1971 BMW paid an unchanged 6 deutsche marks per share dividend and allocated 5 million DM from 32.3 million DM net profit to reserves.

Car Sales in U.S. Surge

New U.S. car sales were higher in October than in any other month on record. Total sales of domestic and imported cars were about 1,068 million, up about 1.7 percent from the 1971 month, which was the previous record.

The 1971 month was the previous record. The four U.S. auto makers had an extremely strong sales month, the record was actually made possible by gains made by the importers, who scored a 17.2 percent sales surge from 1971.

The imports made their year-to-year gains, however, in comparison with their lowest monthly share-of-market performance in all of 1971, a month that saw their first year-to-year sales decline after a string of 12 monthly year-to-year increases.

Volkswagen sales were up 34 percent from last year's month, but sales for the year so far are still 13.5 percent behind the total in the 1971 period. The im-

porters garnered 12.7 percent of the total car market last month—better than the anemic 11.1 percent captured in October 1971—but it was the weakest market share this year. The strongest import gain was Mazda, which sells the only Wankel rotary-powered cars sold in volume. Its sales soared 128.2 percent in the month, and it was the fifth-biggest selling import, edging past Fiat and Opel, which often vie for fifth place behind VW, Toyota, Datsun and Opel.

Bank of Boston Opens New Units

First National Bank of Boston has opened banks in London, Paris and Luxembourg, which will concentrate on different types of business. In London, an investment bank was established to deal in medium and long-term lending, called First National Bank Ltd. It will also underwrite and make a market in Eurobonds. A full service branch of the Boston bank was opened in Paris, where it will specialize in French-franc and short-term Eurocurrency financing. Bank of Boston SA was established in Luxembourg as a commercial bank concentrating on portfolio management for mostly European institutions and individuals.

U.S. Purchasing Agents Optimistic

Some 48 percent of U.S. purchasing executives surveyed in October reported increases in new orders, up from 43 percent in September, according to the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Declines in orders were reported by 6 percent, compared with 7 percent in September. The rate of production in October "slowed slightly," with 36 percent reporting improvements compared to 44 percent in September. The association says purchasing agents continued "to show healthy optimism for the immediate future."

The survey found 90-day advance buying reported by 19 percent of those surveyed compared to 15 percent in September.

'Massive Landing' Seen on Way**French Vexed Over U.K. Firms' 'Invasion'**

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—French officials are seriously concerned at the rapid increase of British investment in France ranging from heavy industry and property to banking, retailing and food.

The recent spate of acquisitions or pending negotiations in the food sector, particularly in biscuits, bread, meat processing and soft drinks, has already aroused some resentment.

Newspapers have been talking of an "invasion" by U.K. firms in preparation for a "massive landing" when Britain joins the European Economic Community in January.

The issue came into the open over the current battle for control of Ets. Lu-Brun et Associes, which accounts for 20 percent of the French biscuit market.

Neufils-Schlumberger-Mollet & Cie. recently acquired a 20 percent interest in the 40-million-franc capital of Lu-Brun, with a number of other shareholders ready to sell an additional 32 percent. Although denied by the bank, industry sources maintain that the acquisition was done on behalf of United Biscuits Ltd., of Britain.

The government is said to be "irritated," and Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac told a recent meeting of businessmen that the French food industry was not "up for sale."

The crisis within Lu-Brun was highlighted last week with the dismissal of its president, André Forgeot, who controls the remaining 48 percent of the shares and is against the reported agreement with United Biscuits. He was replaced by a board member favorable to the transaction.

The government opposes the

sale of Lu-Brun because 47 percent of the biscuit industry is already controlled by foreign interests. It is seeking a "French solution" with the cooperation of French banks.

The British incursion in the vulnerable food sector has again raised the question of why so many French firms are up for sale.

Policies Blamed

Roland Violot, head of the agricultural and food sector of the French Planning Commission, blames the government's policy of price restraints, mounting costs and dwindling profit margins. In a report published last week, Mr. Violot said that greater freedom, especially in the fixing of prices, is necessary for the industry's survival. He also advocates further government-encouraged mergers in the widely dispersed food sector.

In the past six months alone some 20 British firms have purchased or started negotiations on obtaining a participation in French companies.

Overall British investments in France last year are estimated to

have totalled 1 billion francs, compared with 565 million in 1970, and a yearly average of 240 million francs between 1963 and 1969.

In the 1973 first quarter, British purchases on the Paris Stock Exchange, which were largely responsible for the revival of interest in the market, are estimated to have amounted to the equivalent of 600 million francs.

About 300 major British corporations or groups are already operating in France, according to a private survey.

Of these, 63 are in the electrical and mechanical sectors, 39 in services and transportation, 22 each in retail distribution and chemicals, 18 in foods and drinks, 14 in public works and building construction, 13 in textiles, 11 in paper and printing, as well as smaller numbers in banking, light industry, mining, industrial holdings, insurance and agricultural raw materials.

In the property sector alone, more than 30 U.K. firms have invested 3 billion francs in recent years, mostly in office buildings.

Observers say there is nothing to stop further U.K. penetration in all sectors of French industry.

Although purposely ambiguous, official French policy is governed by a spirit of liberalism and tends to encourage foreign investments, provided they do not acquire dominant positions in any one sector. Substantial incentives, rising up to 25 percent of investment, are offered to foreign capital by the government and local authorities in less-developed areas.

The success of British investors, after those from the United States, is attributed by French officials to superior salesmanship and international know-how, usually backed by a broad financial base at home. The fact that the selling price of a number of family-owned French firms is relatively low by European standards is also an added attraction.

Other major reasons advanced by French industrialists include the difficulty of finding adequate domestic financial support for needed do-or-die expansion plans and the possibility of new outlets offered by powerful foreign groups.

Brokers to Merge

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Halle & Steiglitz and Flor, Bulfinch & Smith, two well known member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, have reached a tentative agreement for the merger of Flor into Halle.

**U.S. Panel
Acts to Curb
Interest Rates****Pressure on Banks
By Burns Unit Seen**

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon's Committee on Interest and Dividends (CID) has been confronting influential U.S. bankers with a warning: Keep loan charges down or face interest rate controls.

Numerous bankers interviewed in recent days conceded privately that they have been approached by CID members. While the bankers generally declined to disclose the nature of the conversations and with whom they spoke, in at least one case it is known the "contact" man was Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the CID and also of the Federal Reserve Board.

It appears, so far, that the panel's campaign is having clout, with some bankers seemingly agreeing to what might be called an informal, voluntary program of interest-rate restraint.

Last week, for instance, Bankers Trust, the nation's seventh largest bank, announced that it was temporarily abandoning its use of a formula to automatically determine its prime, or minimum, interest rate on loans to corporations.

"Chat" With CID

William E. Moore, chairman of Bankers Trust, said the action was taken "to insure the closest cooperation with the administration's program to control inflation."

He conceded that a "chat" with the CID had played a role in the decision.

Driving Trust, another New York bank with a "floating" prime rate, disclosed it is considering "several possible modifications" to its formula for pegging the rate to interest rates in the money market.

One Eastern banker contacted by the committee recently said it was indicated "pretty clearly" that 6 percent would be considered by the administration as the upper limit for the banking industry's prime rate.

Currently almost all of the nation's large banks have 5 3/4 percent prime rates. First National City Bank and Mellon National Bank, which had their floating prime rates at 5 7/8 percent, dropped them back to 5 3/4 percent effective today, reflecting a recent reduction in money-market interest rates.

**After Current London Trip
Needham Going to U.S.S.R.,
Seeks NYSE Role in Trade**

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—James J. Needham, the new chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, has accepted an invitation by the Soviet Union's bank of foreign trade to visit Moscow later this week.

The purpose of the visit, according to an exchange official, "is to explore how the securities industry might play a major role in the development of trade and commerce between the United States and the Soviet Union."

"The chairman," the spokesman explained, "will apprise them of the wide range of services provided by listed companies on the exchange, particularly their ability to raise capital."

Listed companies on our exchange control 83 percent of all U.S. corporate assets. Moreover, the stock exchange is in a unique position because it is a bridge between our country's financial markets and the largest corporate enterprises.

The exchange, therefore, could play an important role in the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the U.S. business community.

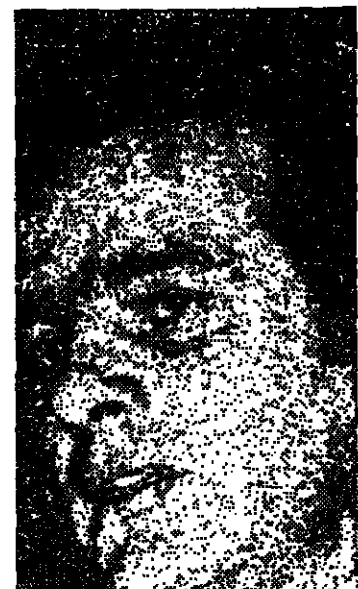
As a guest of the Soviet Union's bank of foreign trade, Mr. Needham will be taken on tours of industrial plants and will also look into the country's system of retailing consumer goods, the spokesman added.

The new chairman of the stock exchange has been trying to design a subtle but potentially significant policy change to enhance the role and image of the Big Board throughout the world.

He has decided to meet with business and financial leaders throughout the United States and in major foreign centers of commerce for discussions on how the exchange can improve its performance for investors.

He was in London this week. Next March or April he will go to Tokyo and in between he will take his board of directors to Chicago and then to Los Angeles or San Francisco for their regular monthly meetings and for informal gatherings with local business leaders.

The new program is reminiscent of the "own your share of American business" marketing theme employed by G. Keith Funston, a former Big Board president, that attracted millions of Americans into the stock market.



James J. Needham

that attracted millions of Americans into the stock market. Unlike Mr. Funston's approach, however, Mr. Needham's effort will be directed toward selling business and financial leaders on the merits of the exchange market system as it is structured in this country, specifically at the Big Board.

**Company
Reports**

City Investing			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	177.4	144.1	
Profits (millions)	15.9	13.3	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.43	0.33	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	501.5	399.5	
Profits (millions)	45.0	38.6	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.20	1.06	
Lincoln National			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	56.1	46.8	
Profits (millions)	2.36	1.97	
Per Share (Diluted)	58.97	49.85	
Per Share (Diluted)	2.48	2.09	
Lockheed Aircraft			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	640.0	607.0	
Profits (millions)	18.5	14.38	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.22	0.19	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,810.0	1,550.0	
Profits (millions)	123	13.5	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.17	1.19	
Schlumberger Ltd.			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	153.7	159.6	
Profits (millions)	0.51	0.41	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	587.4	507.7	
Profits (millions)	49.35	39.55	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.37	1.12	

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Commerzbank International S.A.

International Commercial Bank

London Multinational Bank

The Royal Bank of Canada

(France)

August 1972

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High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.
P/E High Low Last Chrg					P/E High Low Last Chrg					P/E High Low Last Chrg				
44	27	58 1/2	57	58 1/4 + 54	39 1/2	28	34 1/2	27 1/2	37	16	22 1/2	22	22	22

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International Stock Indexes

	Yock.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam...	129.1	129.0	124.1	96.4
Brasilia	146.19	146.69	145.52	131.07
Frankfurt ...	147.42	148.21	100.46	123.92
London 30 ...	437.4	434.8	543.8	461.6
London 500 ...	216.51	209.28	227.85	196.78
Milan	48.24	50.38	50.75	45.88
Paris	125.1	126.6	124.8	100.1
Sydney	590.84	590.51	689.31	490.10
Tokyo 1st ...	328.63	353.92	281.32	199.89
Tokyo (ci) ...	4942.83	4854.72	4854.72	5712.31
Zurich	418.8	418.7	424.8	347.1

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Market Summary

Nov. 6, 1972

Most Active—New York

Lavitz Frntl	222,200	+1%
Chester	197,000	- 7%
Borden	177,200	- 7%
FedNat Mlg	163,300	+ 7%
GeyToldis	149,100	+ 7%
IntraFtel	149,100	+ 7%
Guy Oil	147,500	+ 7%
Rockwell Inc	145,900	+ 7%
Pinecone	145,525	+ 7%
Int'l Tel	144,100	+ 7%
Beth Steel	137,000	+ 7%
Polaroid	135,400	+ 7%
Shoebat Intl	132,800	+ 7%
City Invest	125,500	+ 7%
Ford Mot	119,100	+ 7%

Volume, all stocks, 21,330,000 shares.
 Volume, 15 stocks, 2,261,000 shares.
 Ratio, 15 stocks, 16.68 percent.
 Average price, stock, \$55.45.
 New 1972 highs, 100; lows, 30.
 Issues traded in, 1,521.
 Advances, 949; declines, 670; unchanged, 389.
 N.Y. stock index, 63.48 —.09; industrials, 67.78 —.17; transportation, 67.06 —.14; utility, 40.81 +0.11; finance, 64.14 +0.31.

Most Active—American

Action Ind	195,100	- 7%
Champ Ho	187,300	- 7%
Telegraph	85,500	- 7%
McCall Oil	72,600	- 7%
Starrett H	74,700	- 1%
Nat Gen W	65,625	- 7%
Editor Tex	57,500	- 7%
Inveco Oil	41,100	- 7%
Ponderos Sy	39,700	- 7%
Herrmann	30,500	- 7%

Approx total stock sales
 Stock salouwar ago 4,440,600
 2,653,855

American Stock Index:

	Low	Close	N.C.
High	26.07	26.16	+0.2
26.23			

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	227.58	228.38	227.58	227.59	+ .66
20 Trn	225.29	226.70	221.29	221.11	- 1.32
15 Util	119.73	120.49	118.24	119.79	+ .05
65 Stk	222.44	224.38	216.39	217.14	+ 0.15

Standard & Poor's


	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	129.23	128.99	127.20	.32
22 Railroads	47.89	48.25	47.25	.02
35 Utilities	89.67	89.61	89.19	.23
523 Stocks	115.17	115.21	113.78	.34

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	"Short"
Nov. 3	395,052	567,314	4,280
Nov. 2	297,461	498,526	5,855
Nov. 1	346,782	474,664	5,050
Oct. 31	344,782	488,558	5,200
Oct. 30	351,468	399,323	2,976

* These totals are included in the



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Rare Scotch Whisky

WILLIAM LAWSON'S (WHISKY)
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A light blend of rare scotch whiskies that has soothed many a scottish throat since that eventful day.

And that's the long and the short of William Lawson's.

—1977— Stocks and		Sis.						
High.	Low.	Div. In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	
27	18 1/2	Hormel G	.78	3	9	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Mutual Funds | **International Bonds Traded in Euro**

International Bonds Traded in Euro

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Nov. 6, 1972	Std Ast	Midday Indicated Prices
—The following quo-		15 47 1/2	

Someday you may want to know how to find a good banker in one of our cities. And then these little maps come in very handy.

426 Simpson	\$ 29 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
226 Simpson	\$ 39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1/2

753 Grand	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
640 1/2 Duping	4 1/2	39 1/2	29 1/2	+
101 Alcatraz	1 1/2	39 1/2	29 1/2	+
610 Ke Ad	935	935	935	+

1529 La Lac	30	176	171	171
47 LL Lac	176	171	171	171
725 Madeline	395	385	385	+
100 Matignon	\$ 357 1/2	353 1/2	353 1/2	+
1659 Ochan	141	403	410	+
423 Permal	785	785	785	+
11 Paffro N	\$ 2 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+
42 Pine Point	\$ 2 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+
242 Place	505	495	495	+
500 Raycock	105	105	105	+
330 Shain	\$ 145 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	+
1423 Sloop R	178	172	172	+
342 Sullivan	220	220	220	+
3241 Tuck Co A	195	195	195	+
20130 Tuck Co B	290	290	290	+
1900 Ux	270	270	270	+
1400 Ux	270	270	270	+
3500 West Inve	255	245	250	+
1210 Yx	360	360	360	+
147877 Yk Ben	360	345	360	+

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BAHAMAS**

4110 Airmack	P	600	590	600	+
500 A. Guesse	P	757	739	757	+
1000 B. Guesse	P	757	739	757	+
10444 Chiffard D	\$ 1575 1/2	15	1575 1/2	+	
1225 Clark Can	265	265	265	+	
2735 Francine	220	220	220	+	
300 St. Collette	220	220	220	+	
300 St. Joins	220	220	220	+	
8440 Houston O	315	310	310	+	
15230 Nat Pete	95	95	95	+	
4975 Pann P	\$ 141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	+	
35116 Pan Ocean S	17	164 1/2	164 1/2	+	
1500 Pete	132	132	132	+	
122 P. Place G	71	71	71	+	
4250 Stebens	120	120	120	+	
1440 Spooie	75	75	75	+	
21200 Sundale	P	640	640	+	
2550 Voyage	P	685	650	675	+

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110 Alcatraz	\$ 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
944 Bank Manf	\$ 234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	+
944 Barbados	\$ 234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	+
112 CAE	174	174	174	+
147 Can Cernm	51	51	51	+
894 Can Int Pow	\$ 124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	+
300 Can Bnfr	\$ 124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	+
95 Cms Zel A	\$ 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
57 Cms Brdg	\$ 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
127 Dorn Int	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+
100 Fnd Cl	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+
200 Galt Melro	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
1070 Inusico	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
120 Inaco	\$ 219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	+
29 Laur Fin	\$ 125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+
123 Meson	\$ 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+


Gen Mills 8:44--	103	184
Gen Mor 8:16--	104	185
G - of 8:48--	107	188
Granges 8:16-87	102	183
Groves 8:48--	107	188
Gte 8:16--	102	183
Guar Roy 8:47--	108	189
Hass 8:17--	102	183
Hess 8:46--	106	187
Hester 7:34-87	108	189
I 8:54-86	102	183
M.H. Samuel 8:16-82	103	184
Noland 8:47--	108	189
N.I. 7:46--	98 1/2	179 1/2
N.Y. 8:47--	99 1/2	180 1/2

Convertible Bonds	
Addressing 4:46-88	80 1/4 81 1/4
Am Med 5:12--	111 112
Armco 4:16-87	114 1/2 115 1/2
Am Int'l 4:52--	124 1/2 125 1/2
Anso 5:14-84	115 116
Apo 8:48--	94 1/2 95 1/2
A - g'see 4:16-87	88 1/2 89 1/2
Arner Con 4:16-88	82 1/2 83 1/2
Arn Tab 5:16--	120 121
Ashtand 5:48--	102 1/2 103 1/2
BreadHale 4:16-87	100 101

Reynolds M 8:47-88	103
Sears Intl 4:52-88	104
Tesco 4:16-88	97
Union Carb 4:16-88	99 1/2
UnCarb 4:16-88	101 1/2
WardFid 5:16-88	68 1/2
WarrenLam 4:16-88	118 1/2

Bond Trade—

(Basis Dec. 31, 1944)	
Med Lam	
Yesterday	101.34 97.56
Previous	102.78 96.93



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Ted Irwin

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[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Price
Yen
620
d. 139
420
435
631
231

1

1969

From the beginning we knew that although the climate, the sun and the beauty of the natural surroundings were essential, they alone would not insure the successful promotion of a National Tourism which would outlive its rate of growth and satisfy the tourists' increasing demands. Our enterprise, which offers a way of vacationing that is diverse and accommodates many interests, reflects that philosophy. As a growing touristic enterprise, ready to face the future, we destroyed tediousness, Tourism's worst enemy.

1588

To extend the benefits to the greatest number of people and enlarge our basis of support, we introduced unusual promotional plans in Portugal which rapidly became successful. This initial success has been consolidated throughout the years, but in 1968, it was, for us, the guarantee that we would attain our proposed social aim.

1967

This was the year we decided international tourism would offer great economic advantages to a wide spectrum of Portuguese citizens. After several important years of planning, we began to put our original ideas to work: first, the organization of a touristic enterprise which, in the shortest possible period of time, would improve and enhance the existing National Tourism, thereby putting us into competition on the international market. In 1967 we began to grow.

Nov. 6, 1972

Nov. 6, 1973

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies).

Amsterdam	ImpChem...	2.7
	IOS Mgt new	\$1.00
	Mar8 Spec	2.0

[illegible]

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 271:1233-1234, 1994

11

[illegible]

69 For the price of the the great To

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TORRAL

from the beginning we knew the natural surroundings were the promotion of a National Tourist. The tourists' increasing demand is diverse and accommodating touristic enterprises is tourism's worst enemy.

TORRAL

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TORRAL

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You're in good company when you read the Herald Tribune: two hundred thousand *other* significant Europeans read it, too.

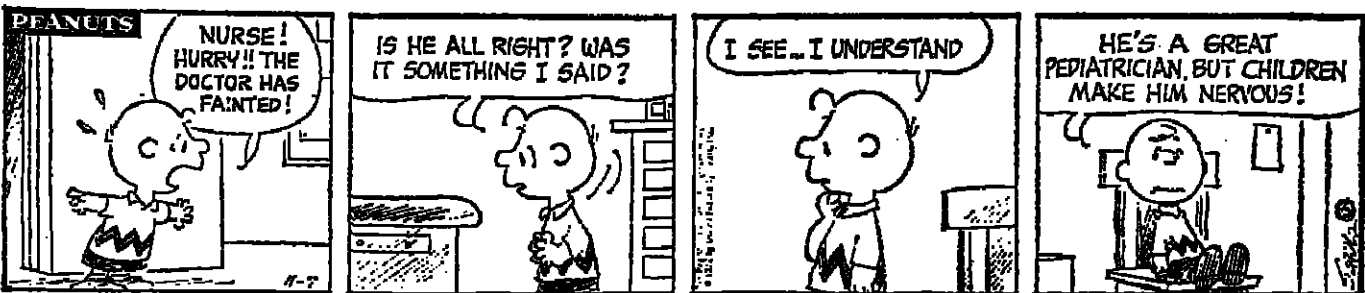
Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641.
BROKERS FOR:

Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

100

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

PEANUTS



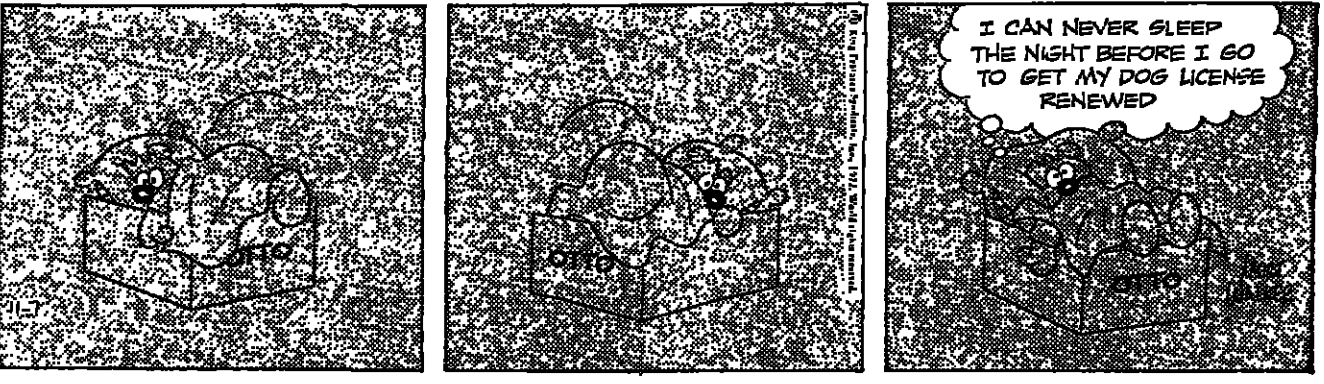
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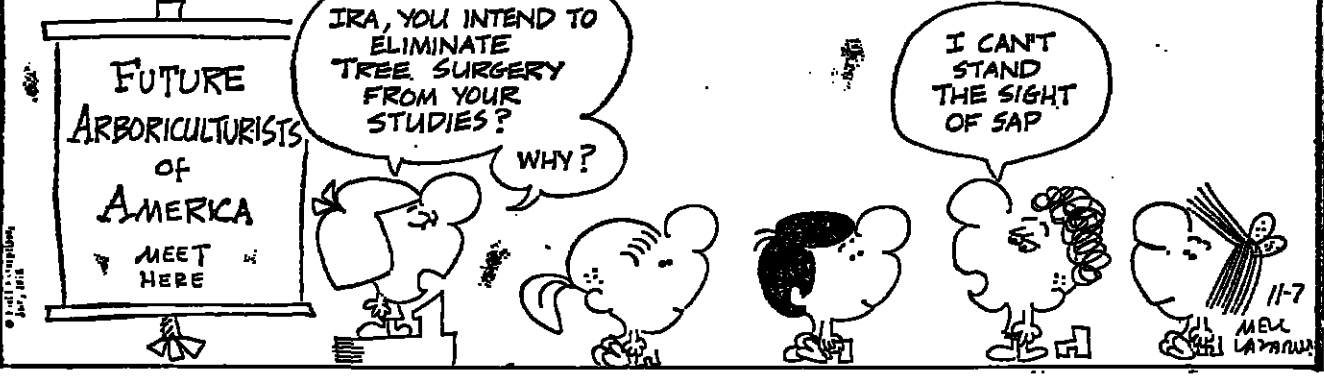
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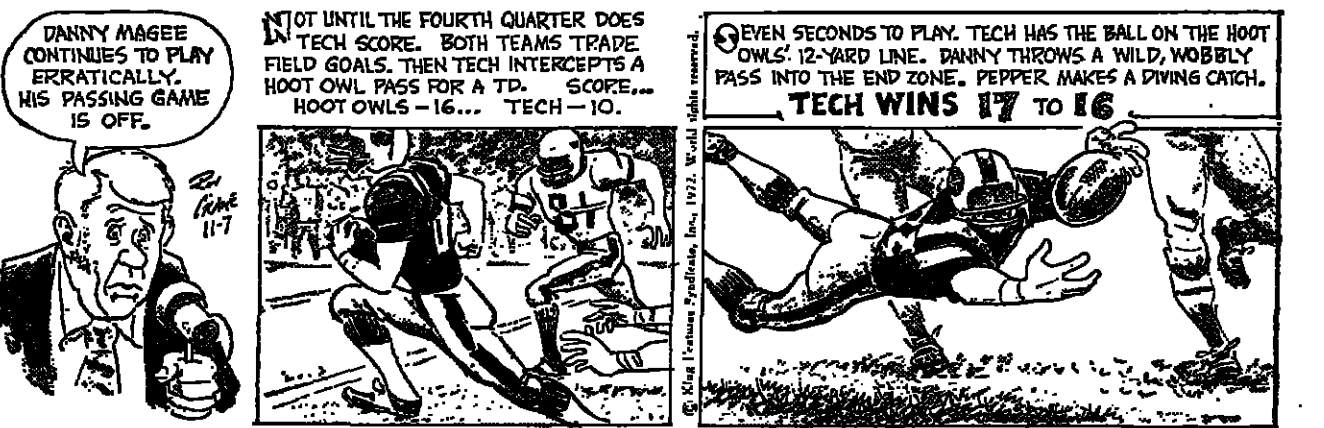
BEETLE BAILEY



HIS PEACH



BUNNY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There comes a time in bridge as in life when a routine decision is not good enough. In exceptional cases, rules of thumb may have to be abandoned.

One such case concerns opening leads against three no trump when an opponent is known to have a powerful and balanced hand. The declarer's big problem will be shortage of entries to the weak hand for finessing purposes, so the normal attacking lead from a long suit may be unwise.

This situation arises quite commonly when the declarer has, for example, made a two-no-trump opening bid. But the principle applies equally when it is clear that a powerhouse will appear in the dummy. The diagrammed deal is an example.

When he finished counting his 22 points, North was surprised to hear an opening bid of one heart on his right. He contributed a take-out double, the orthodox move, and gave his partner a problem.

South was too weak to consider a penalty pass. He should

NORTH
♦ K94
♥ K3
♦ AKQ
♣ AK983

WEST (D)
♦ A12
♥ AQ843
♦ 98
♣ Q75

EAST
♦ Q1063
♥ Q8
♦ 65432
♣ J102

SOUTH
♦ 875
♥ J10972
♦ Q107
♣ 64

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West North East South
1♥ Dbl Pass 1NT
Pass 3NT Pass Pass
Pass

West led the diamond nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GRAB	EDGY	BRAT
RUGA	ARNID	LINDO
ASIN	ROAD	DRUNNER
WINDO	UNIT	RAISSES
ERIS	REBITE	
ALSO	AL	DISSTER
MOON	THIGER	ERE
BULL	FUMOR	PLOIT
EGOT	TIBLY	PRIDE
REPTILIS	RACER	
OWNER	DIALS	
ADUS	LONGSHOT	
CLOS	SHAVE	HIVE
ROSE	EVEN	TERIA
NOELUS	PIST	TERIA

BOOKS

AMPHIGOREY

Fifteen Books by Edward Gorey

Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Unpagged. Illustrated. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Janeway

I PLANNED to begin this review by saying that Edward Gorey, like Donald Barthelme, is a master of the problematic. Then I looked "problematic" up in two dictionaries which agreed that, in logic, the term applies to a proposition that is possibly, but not necessarily, true--as, for example, the existence of unicorns. This is clearly not a description of the work of Edward Gorey. What his fey and elegant books of "humor" communicate to his readers is entirely, absolutely true. Problematic is only the method which produces such astonishing wrinkles and quirks in deep grammar. Or do I mean metasyntax?

Collected here are 15 early works including such general favorites as "The Unstrung Harp," "The Doubtful Guest," "The Object Lesson," "The Curious Sofa," and "The Insect God"; two of his jovially grisly alphabets: "A" is for AMY who fell down the stairs, "B" is for BASIL assaulted by bears, and so on, and various tales of unlucky adventure, disaster and betrayal. They are illustrated by Mr. Gorey's fine and macabre pen. "The West Wing," in fact, is nothing but illustrations recounting a wordless fable of mysterious loss whose effect is that Edward Lear and Magritte had collaborated or coalesced, probably the latter. "The Bug Book" is a brightly illustrated children's story whose moral is that violence pays. But it's hopeless to write about Gorey in terms of what his work seems to be about, hopeless to stick labels on. Black comedy? The term is at once too broad and too narrow. Parody? But he's parodying more than the apparent butt of the joke. And to say that he's so funny that aficionados fall about laughing when re-reading him for the 30th time is true, but not a description.

Best approach him, perhaps, including the statement of Roland Barthes that "myth is a type of speech." The Gorey canon is a type of speech unique to itself. The content handled is the kind of Victorian literature which the passage of a century has turned into pure camp. Not that Gorey is writing camp, he isn't. But if one takes the sentimental moral imperatives of the Victorians, applies them to a world of violence, disorder and early sorrow and discards the obligatory happy ending, one begins to see what is wrong with sentimentality and (maybe) moral imperatives too. To do that straight, however, is itself heavily Victorian. The effective attacks on fusty 19th-century morality were made in quite a different vein by Lear, by Oscar Wilde, by Beardsley, by Kipling. They were attacks on content by means of style. Yesterday's counter-culture refused to argue about morals, it simply declared that what the Establishment conceived as moral axioms weren't worth talking about.

Gorey is the heir of this tradition. His mockery of establishmentarianism is elegantly conveyed by his ability to use its language: "It was already Thursday, but his lordship's artificial limb could not be found; there-

Elizabeth Janeway, a novelist and critic, is the author most recently of "Man's World, Woman's Place."

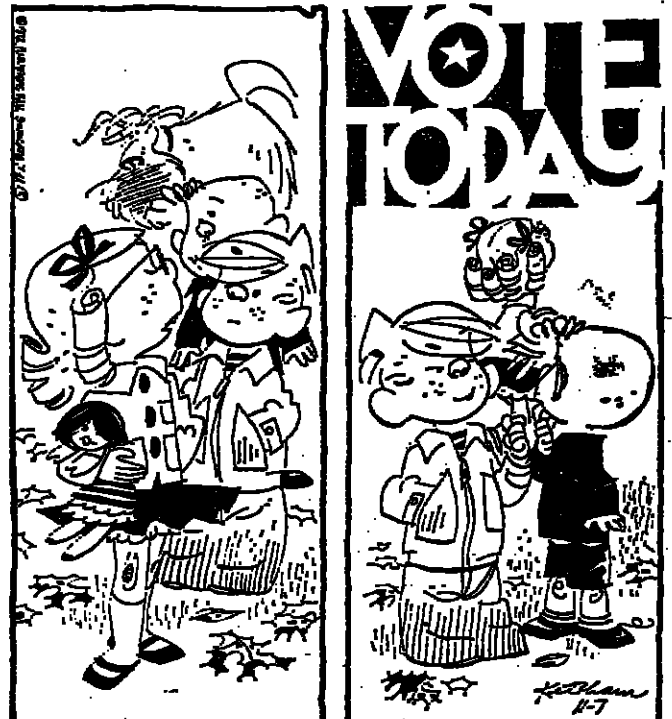
Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 44 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	1-4 on Week List
FICTION	
1 Jonathan Livingston Sea-gull, Burt	1 27
2 August 1914, Solzhenitsyn	2 6
3 The Windy City, War, War, 4 Semi-Tough, Jenkins	3 4
4 On the Night of the Seventh Moon, Moll	4 6
5 Captain and the Kid, Caldwell	5 28
6 To Serve Them All My Days, Deiderfeld	6 7
7 The Odessa File, Forsyth	7 1
8 My Name Is Asher Lev, Perot	8 26
9 Dark Horse, Rader	9 17
GENERAL	
1 I'm O.K.--You're O.K., Harris	1 28
2 Peter	2 13
3 Open Marriage, O'Neill and O'Neill	3 4
4 Superman	4 4
5 Eleanor: The Years Alone, Lash	5 14
6 The Sunflower, Lapierre	6 22
7 A Nation of Strangers, den	7 5
8 Love and His Empire, Swann	8 7
9 Paris Was Yesterday, Plummer	9 10

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YORFT

ARBIN

HIMSUL

ROPOLY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MONEY BOUND FOMENT LADING

Answers "Come out in the garden."--"BLOOM"

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Old woman's home

5 Bombast

9 Molten rock

14 Overcoat for "tribute"

15 Pinza

16 Band

17 Conforming belief

18 Stoppage: Prefix

20 Russian vehicle

21 Died without issue: Abbr.

23 W. W. II craft

24 Body of rules

26 Western people

28 Fresh

31 Certain U.S. dialects

35 Keats's urn form

36 Chide

37 Alley of comics

38 Step up

39 English soldiers of W. W. I.

40 Naval branch: Abbr.

41 Partner of cakes

42 Divine revelation

43 Craggy rise

44 Type of plan

46 Cantante or profundo

48 Waste allowance

49 Killer whales

51 Terrier

53 Stationary item: Abbr.

55 Fat enzyme

58 Iron, in Boon

61 Fiendish

63 Instant

64 New Guinea native

65 Run-down area

66 At -- and seven

67 M.P.H. at sea

68 Small dwellings

22 Leg wrap

25 Single-vote parity

27 Bible book: Abbr.

28 Of a spore cluster

29 Unceasing: Prefix

30 Trombone number

32 Scolder

33 Warnings to children

34 Political first name

36 Certain acid salt

39 Spec

45 Spartan country

46 Bath, in France

47 Snake-like

50 Homer or triple

51 Sport units

52 Tarsus

54 Neighbor of Mont.

56 Rights group: Abbr.

57 de basque (ballet leap)

58 O'Neill's trees

60 Village of Norway

62 Party boss in Asia

